

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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NEW SERIES No. 5860

三三初月八年四十三緒光

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1908.

六拜禮

號九廿月八英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS 15,130,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA

Branches and Agencies:

TOKIO. OHIO. OHIO.
KOBE. TIEN-TSIN.
OSAKA. PEKIN.
NAGASAKI. NEWCHOWANG.
LYONS. DALNY.
NEW YORK. PORT ARTHUR.
SAN FRANCISCO. LIOYANG.
HONOLULU. MUKDEN.
BOMBAY. TIE-LING.
SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.
HANKOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 1 per cent.
per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposit:—
For 12 months 4 1/2 %
" 6 " 4 %
" 3 " 3 1/2 %
TAKO TAKAMICHI,
Manager

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1908. [23]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—Sh. Tael 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin. Calcutta. Hamburg. Hankow.
Kobe. Peking. Singapore. Tientsin.
Tientsin. Tientsin. Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND

BANKERS:
Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank)
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft
Deutsche Bank
S. Bleichroeder
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie
Robert Warshawsky & Co.
Mendelssohn & Co.
M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne Frankfurt
Jacob S. H. Stern
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.
Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Koeln.
Bayerische Hypothek und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.

DIRECTOR DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT.
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOHN,
Manager

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [30]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824

PAID-UP CAPITAL—Fl. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).
RESERVE FUND Fl. 5,750,000 (£475,000).
(about £479,407).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Oberboon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Pasoeroean, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota Radja (Acheen), Bandjermasin.
Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hankow, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2 1/2 per annum on daily balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 1/2 per annum.
Do. 6 " 4 %
Do. 3 " 3 1/2 %
J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 5th July 1908. [16]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS \$14,000,000

Sterling \$15,000,000
Silver \$14,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

R. Shollin, Esq.—Chairman.
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson—Deputy Chairman.
E. G. Barrett, Esq. C. R. Luemmman, Esq.
O. G. R. Broderick, Esq. R. Shaw, Esq.
G. Friesland, Esq. Hon. Mr. H. A. W.
U. S. Gubbay, Esq. Slide.
W. Helms, Esq. H. E. Tomkins, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—W. ADAMS ORAM.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 3 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1908. [34]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [38]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853

HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000

RESERVE FUND £1,525,000

RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS £1,200,000

TOTAL £3,925,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT.

On Current Accounts at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

" 6 " 3 1/2 %

" 3 " 3 %

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Manager.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1908. [29]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$3,350,000

ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

RESERVE FUND GOLD \$3,350,000

ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE:

60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

LONDON OFFICE:

THREEDNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND,

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2 1/2 per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 12 months 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " " "
3 " 3 " " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.

SHANGHAI { DEVANHA About 3rd } Freight and
Capt. T. H. Hyde, R.M.R. } Sept. } Passage.

LONDON, &c., via usual Ports { DELHI 5th } Sept. } See Special
Capt. J. D. Andrews, R.M.R. } Noon. } Advertisement.

LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES { NYANZA About 9th } Sept. } Freight and
Capt. H. S. Bradshaw } Passage.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & PERA { About 12th } Sept. } Freight only.
YOKOHAMA Capt. W. W. Cooke, R.M.R. }

For Further Particulars, apply to

F. J. ABBOTT,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1908. [7]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NEW STOCK

OF

STRAW

HATS.

This

Illustrates

the

LATEST

STYLE

Now Worn.

A Large

Selection

\$2.50 to \$4.



LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [38]

Ask for

KUPPER'S PILSENER BEER

And see that you get it.



Telephone

No. 75.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1908. [140]

THE SAVOY,

13, Queen's Road Central.

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR and EXPRESS TRAINS Co.

(THE GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE TO EUROPE.)

FIRST CLASS GOODS:

New Regal Shoes and Monarch

Shirts.

Outfitters.

W. B. Corsets.

Ladies' Shoes.

Embroidered Linen and Swatow

Drawn Work, &c.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1908. [655]

Hongkong, 21st July, 1907. [147]

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PIKE, near the TRAM TERMINUS Tel. 66.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1908. [655]

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO

AND

WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND

THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,305 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,260 Tons, "KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons, "HEUNGSHAN" 1,998 Tons.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River.

Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN" 1,651 Tons and "SUI-TAI" 1,651 Tons.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from the Company's Wharf, Lok Street Wharf and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wharf.

REDUCED SALOON RATES AT WEEK-END.

Saturday A.M. or P.M. departure, returning Sunday A.M. or P.M. \$5.00

Do. do. do. Monday do. \$6.00

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HOI SANG."

Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.

Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,

THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 Tons, and "NANNING," 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M.

Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY, 30th August.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN."

will depart from the COMPANY'S WHARF, at 9 A.M. Departure from Macao at 3 P.M.

Popular Excursion Rates as usual.

Machado's String Band will play selections of Music during the trip.

N.B.—S.S. Sui An and Sui Tai will not run on Sunday, the 30th inst.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,

HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),

opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [15]

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Night.

A. F. DAVIES,

Manager.

Hongkong, 31st June, 1907. [15]

CONNAUGHT HOTEL,

HONGKONG.

A FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN HOTEL

SITUATED IN THE MAIN STREET NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCIPAL OFFICES.

STRICTLY EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

Wines and Spirits of the very Best Quality.

Bath to Every Room.

Hot and Cold Water Throughout.

Hotel Launch Meets all Steamers.

Special Terms for Tourists and Parties or Families.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO—

THE MANAGER & AGENT

HOTEL PLEASANTON,

No. 17, Water Street, Yokohama.

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL—Newly Opened and Furnished Suites or Single

Rooms, Private Baths, Modern Sanitary Fittings, Electric Light, Up-to-date Appoint-

ments, Renowned Cuisine, Dark Room for Photographers. Charges Moderate.

HENRY LUTZ,

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1908. [15]

THE GRAND CARLTON

HOTEL

8 & 10, Ice House Road.

WILL OPEN SHORTLY.

40 LARGE and AIRY ROOMS.

Elegantly Furnished.

For further particulars, apply—

MANAGER,

Kowloon Hotel.

Hongkong, 7th July 1908. [790]

Halls.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, "DERFELINGER" WEDNESDAY.
GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, Cap. G. Meiners Noon, 9th September.
ANTWERP and HAMBURG

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, "LUTZOW" About WEDNESDAY
and YOKOHAMA Cap. C. Dewers 9th September.

MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, "MANILA" THURSDAY.
BRISBANE, SYDNEY and Cap. Missen 10th September.
MELBOURNE

KUDAT and SANDAKAN, "BOFVIO" Beginning of September.
Cap. F. Sembill

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1908.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR STEAMERS CAPTAINS TO SAIL ON

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, ERNEST SIMONS Girard 31st Aug. P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS YARRA Sellier 1st Sept. at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VILLE DE LA CIOTAT Barillon 14th Sept. P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS AUSTRALIAN Verro 15th Sept. 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.
Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN,

ACTING AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1908.

CHARGEURS RÉUNIS.

FRENCH STEAMSHIP Co.—HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

Outward: ANTWERP, DUNKIRK, LA PALICE, MARSEILLES, GENOA, NAPLES, COLOMBO, via SUEZ, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, CHINA, WANTAO (Peking, Tientsin), KOBE, YOKOHAMA.
GENOA to HONGKONG in 30 DAYS.
NAPLES " " 29

Unique opportunity to make a tour in North-China and Japan with the Greatest Speed, Safety and Comfort.

Trans-Pacific: VICTORIA (B.C.), VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO.
Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway.
FREIGHT TO OVERLAND and EUROPE via VANCOUVER.
PASSENGERS TO OVERLAND and EUROPE via VANCOUVER.

YOKOHAMA—VANCOUVER 13 Days.

LONDON and PARIS 23

Homeward: MEXICO, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL, LA PALICE, LIVERPOOL, via MAGELLAN STRAITS.

Proposed Sailings:

OUSSANT 5th Sept. CEVLAN 26th Nov.
AMIRAL OLRY 12th Oct. CORSE 11th Jan., 1909.

1 New Twin Screw 16,000 Tons displacement, 1st class accommodation, splendidly equipped with single berth cabins.
2 Intermediate class and rates of passage.
All round the world ticket by these boats, &c.

For further Particulars, apply to

P. NALIN, FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1908.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI"
SAIL FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS.
These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.
THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILRATING.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS,

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANY.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1908.

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 37.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft., bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 36.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A, B, C, 4th and 5th Ed.

Lieber, Sonts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

Shipping—Steamers.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE
BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamers	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
CIKINI	JAPAN	First half Sept.	JAVA	First half Sept.
CIJANAS	JAVA	First half Sept.	JAPAN	First half Sept.
CIJODAS	JAPAN	Second half Sept.	JAVA	Second half Sept.
CIJAH	JAPAN	Second half Sept.	JAVA	Second half Sept.
CIJLIWONG	JAVA	Second half Sept.	SHANGHAI	Second half Sept.
CIJLATJAP	JAVA	First half Oct.	SHANGHAI	First half Oct.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports in through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375,

YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,

Hongkong, 25th August, 1908.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.
S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.
Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).
Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.
The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street.
Canton Agents—Messrs. E. Pagnon & Co.

For further particulars, please apply to—

BARRETTO & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1908.



N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUIAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repair. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

LONDON.

St. John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.1.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1908.

CALCUTTA.

11, Bechook Street.

SHANGHAI.

54, Nanking Road.

THE BOUNDER.

WHAT IS HE?

Mr. Jam. Douglas writes in *M. A. P.*—
I have never seen a really satisfactory definition of a bounder. We all think we know a bounder when we see him, but although the bounder may be a bounder to us he is not a bounder to everybody else. He is certainly not a bounder to his wife. What then, is a bounder? A bounder is a man who bounds. There are no feminine bounders, for the vice of bounding is a masculine one. Have you ever heard of a boundress? Women do not bound. A woman once asked me to tell her where she could get a book called "Grace Abounding." She thought it was by a beauty doctor. It is not easy to explain why women do not bound. All we know is that they are unable to bound just as they are unable to smoke a pipe. Bounding is a kind of masculine exuberance, a rowdy cheerfulness, an offensive jocularity, a vulgar geniality, a coarse kind of high spirits.

THE FATNESS OF BOUNDERS.

The bounder is invariably a man who is suffering from excessive vitality. His blood pressure is horribly high. He is disgustingly satisfied with himself, and he boils over with brutish prosperity. A bounder glories in his bloated obesity. There are hardly any lean bounders. In order to bound well you must be fat. I do not mean that all fat men are bounders, but I do say that nearly all bounders are fat. The basis of bounding is self-satisfaction, and the most solid kind of self-satisfaction is that which is built up on gluttony. In order to be an efficient bounder you must be an efficient glutton. That is to say, you must have a powerful digestion. You must be able to transmute meat and drink into physical optimism. You must be able to crush the soul with the body, and the spirit with the flesh. The gastric juices are the source of bounding happiness. I am sure Hamlet suffered from acute dyspepsia.

HE WHO IS UNSUBMISSIBLE.

The bounder is thick-skinned. He never sees himself as others see him. He never dreams that everybody in the room is laughing at him, for his unconsciousness of ridicule is absolute. You can pull his leg out of the socket without his feeling a twinge. He is impervious to sarcasm and invulnerable against insult. You cannot scold a bounder, for a bounder is unsubmittable. That is why bounders live long. They are free from the little social aches and pains that shorten life. You cannot wound a bounder in any vital spot. If you attempt to wound him you succeed only in wounding yourself, because you feel it is ignoble to resent his ignobility and vulgar to castigate his vulgarity. At the same time, the bounding of the bounder makes you miserable. It jars on your nerves and irritates your sense of proportion. You strive to see the humorous aspect of the bounder, but it is hard to maintain towards him a placidly tolerant point of view. After a while, the strain becomes too great, and you long to murder the bounder, for sudden death is the only radical cure for bounding.

THE VOICE OF THE BOUNDER.

The bounder is fond of talking about himself in a loud voice. I think all bounders have loud voices. The voice is a key to character. It reveals the hidden secrets of the soul. The voice of a bounder is loud because the bounder overdoes everything. He is bursting with superfluous energy. He is always blowing off steam. He cannot control his superabundant vigour, and he lets it loose in his talk. I am afraid of men with loud voices, and a loud-voiced bounder terrifies me. While he is roaring I sit in a corner shuddering. The bounder uses his voice to crush conversation. He is fond of telling stupid stories, mostly chestnuts, of which he is the central figure. The nerve of the bounder is amazing. His impudence is consummate. Colossal audacity is needed to relate an anecdote which everybody knows, and to describe it as a personal experience. But the bounder trades upon the politeness of the polite and the courtesy of the courteous. Just as you must sit a thief to catch a thief so you must employ a bounder to abash a bounder. A battle between bounders is very amusing, for although a bounder does not know that he is a bounder, he instantly recognises a brother bounder. It is delightful to sympathise with a bounder who ventilates a grievance against another bounder, for it fills you with a sense of double superiority. When you perceive the defects of others it is easy to bear your own.

THE HUMAN BOUNDER.

The bounder is never happy unless he is attracting attention to himself. Not only does he overeat and overdrink and oversmoke, but he also overdresses. A bounder is known by his waistcoat, which are as loud as his voice. The bounder is a human bounding covered with clothes which are advertisements. His diamonds are electric sky signs. In evening dress his central stud is a searchlight. The most awful trait of the bounder is his familiarity. He treats an acquaintance as if he were a friend. He thumps you on the back and calls you by your surname after he has known you ten minutes. I do not know how the bounder treats his friends, for I have never known a bounder who had any friends. To do him justice, he does not appear to pine after friendship. He is self-sufficient. He goes through life shaking himself by the hand and uttering shouts of self-approval. He is never lonely or despondent or downhearted. He never commits suicide. He is often a self-made man, and even when he is a bankrupt he is blantly happy. His attitude towards woman is jovially proprietorial. He treats her with a kind of brotherly tolerance, as if she were an amiable freak of the Creator. He assumes that she accepts him at his own valuation, and he graciously allows her to bask in the sunshine of his biddance. His tone towards her is an expensive overstatement. If she is young and pretty he overvalues her with the largesse of his admiration and the honesty of his complacency. I am afraid the bounder is more popular with

women than he is with men, for women are adapted to social condonation. That is why the wealthy bounder is seldom a social derelict. Women have more charity than men, and they make allowances for the bounder. They see his good points, and they forgive his faults, of taste and defects of breeding. Perhaps they are right; for after all, the bounder is a human being who is often a good-natured nuisance. At any rate he increases the public stock of harmless pleasure.

To Let.

TO LET.

No. 43, CAINE ROAD, 9 ROOMS.
Possession 1st September.

Apply to—
COMPRADORE,
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 21st August, 1908. [773]

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Voeux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shaw, James & Co.)

Apply to—
THE COMPRADORE DEPARTMENT,
E. D. Sassoon & Co.,
Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 9th June, 1908. [188]

TO LET.

HATHERLEIGH, CONDUIT ROAD.
A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.
OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.
GODOWNS in PRAY EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 168, DES VOUEX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.
FLATS in MCKINTON TERRACE.
No. 10, DES VOUEX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
No. 10, 1st August, 1908. [61]

TO LET.

OFFICES (2 Rooms) on First Floor, York Building.
Apply to—
KELLY & WALSH, LD.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1908. [706]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 54, DUBBEL STREET.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1908. [490]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNUTSFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1908. [136]

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD, Central, containing 6 Rooms and Servants' Quarters.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1908. [237]

TO LET FROM 1ST SEPTEMBER.

AT SHAMWEN, CANTON.
HOUSE No. 101 (Kwan Hoi Buildings) at present in the occupation of the I.M. Customs.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1908. [691]

For Sale.

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED

IN DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.
This preparation of the most famous and reliable French Medicine ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used by the Continental Hospitals by Bismarck, Kautsky, Joubert, Volp, and others, for the cure of all diseases of the blood, and is highly recommended by all who are engaged in medicine, and is highly recommended by all who are engaged in medicine, and is highly recommended by all who are engaged in medicine.

THERAPION.

This preparation is unquestionably one of the most powerful and reliable French Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used by the Continental Hospitals by Bismarck, Kautsky, Joubert, Volp, and others, for the cure of all diseases of the blood, and is highly recommended by all who are engaged in medicine, and is highly recommended by all who are engaged in medicine, and is highly recommended by all who are engaged in medicine.

THERAPION.

which is a certain and reliable French Medicine, and is highly recommended by all who are engaged in medicine, and is highly recommended by all who are engaged in medicine, and is highly recommended by all who are engaged in medicine.

Intimations.

Wm. Powell, Ltd., ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Ladies' Footwear.

3 SMART LINES.

Ladies' Black Glace Kid Oxfords, \$6.50.

Latest Models.

Ladies' Black Glace Strap Shoes, \$6.50.

Dainty Footwear.

Ladies' Russian-leather House Slippers, \$4.25.

[Black and Tan.]

WM. POWELL, LTD., General Drapers, Furnishers, 28, Queen's Road, HONGKONG.

From 1908 to 1908

BANKS AND BANKING.

THE HISTORY OF THE BANK NOTE AND PAPER MONEY.

The name "bank" is derived from banco, a bench—Latin—erected in the market place for the exchange of money. The first bank was established in Italy in the year 808 by the Lombard Jews, some of whom settled in Lombard Street, London, where many branches still have their offices. Up to a late period in the reign of Charles I., the London merchants deposited their surplus cash in the mint, the business of which was carried on in the tower. But when Charles seized the £200,000 deposited there, calling it a loan, the London goldsmiths, who ever since 1366 had always been more or less bankers, monopolised the whole business. Some merchants, distrustful of the goldsmiths in these stormy times, entrusted their money to their clerks and apprentices. About 1545, however, the Goldsmiths' Company secured the confidence of the merchants and having considerable sums deposited with them, gave interest. They issued receipts for money deposited, which were as freely accepted as bank notes are to-day. In 1604 the Bank of England was established through the efforts of William Patterson, a Scotch merchant, and forty merchants of the City of London subscribed the sum of £50,000 towards £1,200,000 to be lent to the Government to provide supplies sorely needed for the war against France. The interest to be paid was eight per cent and the subscribers were to be incorporated as a bank. There was considerable opposition in Parliament, but the bill passed and the charter was signed on the 27th of April, 1501. Sir John Huggins was appointed first Governor, and Michael Godfrey was the first Deputy Governor. Active business was commenced on the first of January, 1605, and the charter was renewed at intervals until 1844, when it became permanent. The foundation of the present building was laid on the first of August, 1714. Great additions have been made from time to time.

IRISH NATIONAL BANK.

On the 9th of December, 1791, the Irish House of Commons rejected a bill for establishing a national bank, but important failures in Irish banks in 1797, 1798 and 1799 gradually led to the establishment of the Bank of Ireland at St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, on the first of June, 1783. The business was removed to the old Parliament House, College Green, in the month of May, 1808.

The Bank of Scotland was set up in Edinburgh and commenced business on the first of November, 1695. It was the second institution of the kind in the Empire. Lending money to the crown, however, was prohibited by the charter.

The Rev. Joseph Smith of Wendover may be said to have been the first founder of savings banks in England, he having in 1792 commenced a plan of receiving small sums from his parishioners, and at Christmas and midwinter it was his practice to add as a stimulus to prudence and thrift an amount thereto in proportion to the sums deposited with him. This was followed at Tottenham in Middlesex in 1803 by a "charitable bank," which was started by a lady—Miss Priscilla Wakefield. The first Scotch savings bank was established in Edinburgh in 1814.

The founder of the Post Office savings bank was Sir Charles William Sikes, then plain Mr. Sikes, manager of the Huddersfield Banking Company, Huddersfield. He was knighted for the services he was considered to have rendered to the country. I had the pleasure of knowing Sir Charles personally, and a grand old man he was. He began life as a banker's clerk and died in 1859, to all intents a millionaire. He was a bachelor.

The first bank in any part was established at Vienna in 1157, which city at that time and for a long time afterwards was a place of great commercial activity. The next establishment of the kind was opened in 1407 at Genoa, another city of Italy, famous for its riches and trade.

BANK NOTES.

Bank notes were not issued in Europe until 1000 after banks had been in operation, and originated in Spain. A nobleman named Count de Tendilla was the first to think of it, and it was tried in the year 1484. The Bank of England issued notes immediately it was established, their value being £10 and upwards. Bank notes, however, may be traced to a much more remote period if we go to China for information. The Times some time during the month of May, 1890, stated that "Within the last few days the trustees of the British Museum have become possessed of a Chinese bank note, which was issued from the Imperial Mint just three hundred years before the circulation of the first paper money in Europe. Whatever doubts may attach to the priority of certain other inventions claimed by the Chinese, it is impossible to deny that they were acquainted with the art of printing many centuries before the days of Gutenberg. According to native records, the art of printing was in use in China in 593 A.D., but it does not appear to have been employed in the preparation of bank notes until the sixteenth century. From that date notes were periodically issued until the middle of the fifteenth century, when the practice fell into disuse, and was only revived about 40 or 50 years ago. The note of which we are now speaking is one which was issued in the first year, or one of the first years, of the reign of the first Emperor of the Ming dynasty, after the overthrow of the Mongol dynasty established by Kublai Khan. It was the notes issued by the last named sovereign—who was a profane devotee of paper money—that Marco Polo speaks of when he says: "The Great Khan used the bank of trees, made into something like paper, to pass for money all over the country." According to the Venetian traveller, the notes were made of the bark of a certain tree, in fact, of the mulberry tree, the leaves of which are good for silk worms—these trees being so numerous that whole districts are full of them. What they take is a fine white bark or skin, which lies between the wood of the tree and

the thick outer bark, and this they make into something resembling sheets of paper, but black. This exactly describes the material on which the present note is printed, and it is probable that paper manufactured in this way continued to be used for bank notes until the issue was suspended in about 1445. None of the notes issued by Marco Polo, indeed, none earlier than the present one are known to exist, and of these only three copies are known to survive. The interest attaching to this early issue, therefore, is very great. It is older than the first real bank in Europe—that of Barcelona (1401), exactly three centuries separate the date of its issue from the establishment of the Bank of Stockholm (1668) which was the first bank in Europe to issue notes; and it is only a century later than the pieces stamped leather—the prototypes of European bank notes—which were issued by the Emperor Frederick I., at the siege of Raesna in 1241. It is noteworthy that Kublai Khan's bank notes were imitated in Persia by Kaikhatu in 1293; and by Sultan Mahmud Tughlak in India in 1330-31. In both these instances the over-issue of notes caused the suspension of the practice, and in China the same cause led to the same result in 1455. It is said that a copy of this note is in the Museum of St. Petersburg, but the date alleged on the face of the note—1390 B.C. is absurd. I imagine it should be 1390 A.D.

FIRST FORGE.

The first forgery of bank notes on the Bank of England was executed in 1758 by one Richard Vaughan, clerk to a lawyer named Bliss, residing in Lincoln's Inn. Vaughan, who was a ne'er-do-well, was a graduate of Oxford, and was compelled to accept service with Mr. Bliss. By the permission of his master, Vaughan was allowed to engage himself to Miss Bliss, it being agreed that as soon as he had accumulated £50 he should be at liberty to marry his affianced. As the time drew near for their marriage, Vaughan felt it necessary to obtain some money or other, the necessary amount; and as he had not advanced his worldly position, and had not the wealthy relations he pretended, he conceived the notion of forging notes to the amount of £50. This he did, and three weeks before his wedding day he showed his sweetheart what he said were twelve £10 notes, as a first instalment of the stipulated sum. By some means Mr. Bliss obtained possession of the forgeries and then Vaughan was arrested. At his trial he protested that he had no other intention than that of deceiving his intended and her parents, but it was proved that he had endeavoured to get some of them cashed by tradesmen. He was executed very shortly after the day on which his wedding was to have taken place.

CLEVER FORGERIES.

The next person who ventured on this dangerous course was a watchmaker named Mathison, residing at Greta Green. Commencing by forging Scotch notes, he resolved on coming to London, and did so, installing himself in fashionable apartments in the Strand. Within a month of his arrival he had planned and polished copper for his plates, and had successfully changed several of his forgeries. He travelled from town to town, distributing his fabricated paper among innkeepers. He was such a frequent caller, too, at the establishment in Threadneedle Street, that the clerks got to know him. One day he was arrested on suspicion and finally received sentence of death. His method of producing the water mark on his fictitious notes was never discovered. He promised to reveal it if liberated, but the authorities would not consent to the arrangement.

Some years after the execution of Mathison a great scare was caused in commercial circles by constant discoveries of forged notes. Between 1780 and 1786 immense numbers of forgeries found their way to the bank. Tradesmen and bankers were cautioned and the Bank of the Bow Street runners, the progenitors of the modern detectives, were put upon the tracks of the criminals. But all attempts at discovery proved unavailing. The forged notes were so cleverly executed that the bank clerks themselves were frequently deceived. The texture of the paper, the engraving, the ink, and the water mark all resembled those of the real notes. At length, however, the district whence the notes came was found out, and suspicions were entertained of a certain missing man. As a consequence the following notice was placarded on walls, distributed in the streets, and inserted in all newspapers: "Whereas a person answering to the following description stands charged with forging bank notes. Whoever will apprehend him or give such notice at this office as will lead to his apprehension, shall receive £100 reward."

And if any engraver, paper maker, mould maker, or printer, can give information of the engraving of any plate, or printing any note resembling bank notes, he shall receive £200 reward. He appears about 50 years of age; 5 feet 6 inches in height; stout made; very sallow complexion; speaks in general very deliberately, with a foreign accent; has worn a black patch over his left eye; sometimes wears a white wig; appears to have very thick legs, which hang over his shoes as if swelled. Police office, Bow Street, December 5th, 1782."

The result was a temporary cessation of the plague of forgeries. But when the next Government lottery was subscribed for imitation notes were brought to the bank day after day. This went on for years until at last a mass of many aliases and disguises, but known to the police as "Old Patch," was arrested. This "Old Patch" was in reality Charles Price, who had succeeded in making his own paper, his own copper plates, water marks, and ink, and had manufactured base notes to the value of thousands of pounds. Old Patch was probably the most accomplished criminal on record, and he was one of the very few who temporarily successful careers of crime of any duration. One of his last achievements was the altering of a £10 note to one of £100, and robbing the bank of £200 at one stroke. Immediately after his arrest he brought about his death by his own hands while awaiting trial. It was somewhat remarkable that none of his engraving and printing apparatus was ever discovered.

GREAT AMERICAN FORGERIES.

The greatest Bank of England forgeries that have ever been attempted took place in 1872. In that year four Americans of means and education, provided with capital, which was to be used for the express purpose of defrauding the great English banks, established themselves in London and Birmingham, and also on the Continent, and for a time obtained discount for genuine bills. After some months they began forging bills of exchange, and by manipulating £10 bills obtained possession of "as much as £10,000." By an accident they were discovered, tried and subsequently sentenced to penal servitude for life. After a few years the greatest offender was released and is now living in America.

FIRST RUN ON BANK.

The first run that was ever made on bankers was occasioned by the luxury of the Court of Charles II, combined with the utter want of principle and incapacity to carry on the memorable contest with Holland. This history of that disgraceful period is only too well known. The people, accustomed to the secure reign of Cromwell, were in consternation; the moneyed portion of the community were in a panic. The country was in danger: London itself might be invaded. What security was there for the money advanced to the Crown? The people flocked to their debtors and demanded their deposits and London witnessed for the first time a run upon the bankers. The fears of the people, however, proved groundless, for the goldsmiths, as the bankers were called, met all demands there were made upon them. Confidence was restored by royal proclamation that the demands on the Exchequer should be met as usual, and the run collapsed.

SMALLEST BANK NOTE.

The smallest bank note ever issued was the one sent out in 1828 by mistake for the sum of one penny. This got into circulation and for many years was a source of great anxiety to the cashiers in making up their accounts. About half a century after its issue the holder brought it to the bank and it is said, obtained the sum of £5 before he gave it up. In 1837 the possession of another unique bank note submitted it to the directors of the Bank of England. They caused their books to be searched and ascertained that it was really outstanding, and discharged the claim.

The earliest known cheque is that of Edward I. Rymer, in his "Foedera," vol. II, p. 597, which states that King Edward I sent the Collector of Customs named De Luke or De Luc "The King to Borgho de Luk et Sancto Marc de Luk greeting. Whereas our beloved Robert de Bus, Earl of Warwick, is in present need of money, we request you that you will cause to be advanced to the said Earl or his attorney, for his occasion, forty pounds, and we cause them to be repaid to you. And when you have lent him the aforesaid money you shall take from him his letters patent testifying his receipt of the same. Witness our hand, London, 14th September, 1131."—W. H. G.

Intimations.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL ORPHANAGE.
SCHOOL DUTIES will be resumed on TUESDAY, 1st September.
For Terms for Boarders or Day Scholars, apply to THE HEADMASTER.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1908. [791]

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of surplus stock of Tubes Brass solid drawn for surface condensers 1" external diameter, 48 W.D.G. now lying at H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong. The quantities are approximately as follows:—
Unfinished 8' 6" long... 1,700 No. 1 say
" 8' 6" long... 5150 No. 106, 500
" 8' 6" long... 475 No. 1 say
Finished 2' 0" to 2' 5" long... 355 No. 1 say
The above Tubes are sold without any guarantee given or implied as to the pressure at which they can be safely used. They can be inspected by prospective purchasers at any time during the ordinary working hours of the Yard. Tenders may be made for the whole or any portion of the quantities shown above.
Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Naval Store Officer, H.M. Naval Yard, and should be returned not later than noon on the 4th September, 1908.
The highest or any Tender is not necessarily accepted.
(Sd.) H. RISSLAND, Naval Store Officer.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1908. [789]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP £250,000)
Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application).
THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1908. [648]

Dentistry.

TSIN TING.
LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.
STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET.
REASONABLE FEE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1904. [60]

DR. M. H. CHAUN.
THE LATEST METHOD OF THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.
14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Resident, 21st April, 1901. [11]

Intimations.

DONE BY TRYING.

Nobody can tell what he can do till he tries. When a thing ought to be done the modern spirit moves us to keep working away at it until it is done. In the face of this idea the "impossible" vanishes. Where there's a will, there's a way. "If we could but rob cod liver oil of its sickening taste and smell and then combine it with two or three other ingredients we should possess the best remedy in the world for certain diseases that are now practically incurable." So said a famous English physician twenty-five years ago. "But it will never be done," he added. "You can no more turn cod liver oil into a pleasant palatable medicine, than you can turn the Codfish itself into a Bird of Paradise." Yet he lived to admit that in

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

the "impossible" had been accomplished. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is freed from the bad peculiarities Dr. Frothingham so detested, and it is precisely the splendid medicine he wished for. Use it freely and confidently for Anemia, Hysteria, Wasting Complaints, Blood Impurities, Asthma, and Throat and Lung Troubles, Dr. W. H. B. Atkins, F. R. C. P., London, M. D. C. M., Victoria University, M. B., Toronto University, Consulting Physician to Home for Incurables, Physician to Toronto General Hospital, says: "I am much pleased to state that the results from using Wampole's Preparation of Cod Liver Oil have been uniformly satisfactory; it appealed to me as being prepared according to correct scientific principles." It increases the appetite and influences the digestion of food; it is delicious to take, will not disappoint you and is effective from the first dose. "It represents the dawn of progress." At chemists everywhere.

THE IMPERIAL COLONIAL CLUB.

THE above Club is formed chiefly for COLONIAL and OVERSEAS MEMBERS; it is situated at No. 81, Piccadilly (the corner of Clubland), opposite the Green Park. The Club has a Bridge Section, Reception, Billiard, Reading Room, Smoking, Lounge, Reading Room and Library.
Ladies are eligible as Members.
Entrance Fee, Five Guineas, Annual Subscription, Five Guineas.
Further particulars from THE ORGANISING SECRETARY, 81, Piccadilly, W.
London, 19th August, 1908. [789]

FRENCH STORE

(late A. Chazal and Co.),
6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HAVE just received a Fresh Assortment of AMERICAN GOODS comprising the following:—
SALT HERRINGS, MACKERELS, SALMON BELLIES, CADFISH, BLOCKS, SPICED NORWEGIAN ANCHOVIES, SARDELLES, CANNED FRUITS, ASPARAGUS, &c., &c., &c.
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1908. [790]

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,

HEAD OFFICE and SHOW ROOMS,
33, 35, Des Vaux Road, Central, Hongkong.

Continental and Home IMPORT AGENTS, SOLE AGENTS "NUMBER" CYCLES.
WE SELL, Hire, and RE-BUILD MOTOR CARS, BOATS, LAUNCHES, Typewriters, BUILDERS, Rubber Type, Blockheads, MODERN ACCESSORIES, Electrical APPLIANCES, Repairs, OUR SPECIALTY, CONSTRUCTORS, RAY, TYPENITERS AND REPORTING.

Public Companies.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE DIVIDEND of 8% per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1908, declared at Monday's Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting, will be payable at the premises of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on and after TUESDAY, the 25th August, and shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, Queen's Buildings, New Praya.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
THOS. I. ROSE, Secretary.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1908. [784]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Forty Cents per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1908, will be payable on the 31st August, 1908, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th to the 31st August, 1908, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1908. [786]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Captain Superintendent of Police, to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd September, 1908, at 11 A.M., at the Central Police Station Compound, SUNDRY CONDEMNED STORES, comprising:—
OLD METAL, a Quantity of DYNAMITE and DETONATORS, ARMS and AMMUNITIONS, MARTINI-HENRI RIFLES; ALSO
A Quantity of SILVER JEWELLERY.
TERMS—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1908. [799]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, on SATURDAY, the 5th September, 1908, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, corner of Lee House Street, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF JAPANESE CURIOS, comprising:—
GOLD DAMASCENE WARE, CARVED IVORY FIGURES and ORNAMENTS, OLD BRONZE WARE, BOWLS, VASES, BRASS FLOWER POTS, VASES, KIN-KOAN SATSUMA VASES, BOWLS, WALL PLATES, INCENSE BURNERS, MOTHER-OF-PEARL INLAND SCREENS, PANELS, SILK-EMBROIDERED WALL HANGINGS, TABLE COVERS, BED COVERS, &c., &c., &c.
ALSO
OLD JAPANESE ARMOURS, CLOCKS, CARVED WOOD BUDDHAS.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1908. [797]

Intimations.

MUSIC LESSON.

LESSONS in Violin, Mandoline and Guitar at pupil's residence.
Evening engagements for Dances and Concerts.
Apply to—E. J. LOPES, C/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1908. [702]

O. C. MOOSA, 1 & 3, D'AGUILAR STREET.

JUST UNPACKED A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK OF FRENCH MILLINERY, IN VARIOUS SHAPES AND COLOURS.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

IN BLK. AND TAN GLACE KID from the best American Manufacture.

FLANNELS, TWEEDS, SERGES, Ladies' DRESSING GOWNS and JACKETS.

Samples on application. Coast ports orders carefully executed.
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1908. [11]

Entertainments.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Our STONE GINGER BEER.

is brewed only from the finest Jamaica Ginger.

Pure, Wholesome and Refreshing.

It has, since its introduction, steadily gained in popularity, and we may now fairly claim it to be unrivalled.

PRICE
75 cents per doz.

Bottles charged for at \$1.20 per dozen and credited in full on being returned in good condition.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG, CHINA & MANILA.
Hongkong, 29th August, 1908.

BIRTH.
On August 21, 1908, at Shanghai, the wife of FREDERICK RAYDEN, of a daughter.
MARRIAGE.
On August 10, 1908, at Courcelle St. Front (France), JULIA GORV, 1 M. Customs, to UZIE THYSS, daughter of Frédéric Thyss, Manager Banque de Mulhouse.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1908.

A BATTLESHIP MYSTERY DISCLOSED.

The telegram, which is published to-day, of the rumour of war between Argentina and Brazil, and the suggestion that the three marmouth warships (now building in England for the latter country) have been ordered with a view to a probable contest for the future sovereignty of Uruguay, dispels the mystery which has surrounded the construction of the big battleships. It has been asserted, with a great show of reason, that the Brazilian navy has no imperative need of vessels of this type, far surpassing in power and size anything afloat, and in commission. Reiter, however, in today's telegram, which is reproduced elsewhere, supplies the ostensible *raison d'être* of the three "Goliaths." In design, armament and speed these vessels are strikingly similar to the battleships which Japan has now under construction. In that connection the *New York Herald*, to which Japan is a bugaboo of the first magnitude, insists that these vessels, while ostensibly building for Brazil, are in fact designed for Japan, and intimates that a secret arrangement exists between Brazil and Japan to this end. This statement has been indignantly denied by Brazilian diplomats, but there has been no official or semi-official denial from Japan of the fact. The fact that Japan has not denied this story, but has ignored it altogether, is taken in quarters other than those of the *Herald* offices as tending to cast a doubt on the correctness of the *Herald's* assumption. According to another American opinion the argument is that if Japan were really aiming in this secret way there would be a denial at once of the story. Some of those who hold to this view make the guess, for it is nothing more than a guess, that China is the country which will ultimately turn up in possession of the Brazilian ships. At one time there seemed to be something in this latter theory, but it is pure conjecture, without any base of known fact upon which to rest, and Reiter's despatch to-day dispels all the conjectures that had been erroneously formed as to the ultimate ownership of the battleships in the British yards which have formed the subject of so much speculation by the theorists.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The German mail of the 29th July was delivered in London on the 28th inst.

The fourth meeting of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club fixed for this afternoon has been postponed until next Saturday, the 5th prox.

The Anti-Imperialist party declares that it will support Mr. Bryan. Both sides of the Republican party in Iowa have declared for Mr. Taft.

ACCORDING to a Tokio despatch of 24th inst, Dr. Koch has sailed for Washington, where he will attend the International Tuberculosis Conference.

His Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the Ordinance to amend The Evidence Ordinance 1889.

The King's exequatur empowering Mr. Tatsushiro Funatsu to act as Vice-Consul for Japan at Hongkong has received His Majesty's signature.

The master of the s.s. *Chong Shing* reports a steamer's mast showing above water of Fort Point, Hokshan Bay, Haitan Straits, apparently not long immersed.

Mr. G. Willeumier, secretary of the International Cotton Mills and one of Shanghai's most popular jockeys, has returned to the northern settlement from his holiday.

For allowing the "Yulo" of his boat to project outboard, while lying alongside the s.s. *Rajahm*, Chan Mi, a boatman, was fined \$5 in the Police Court, this morning.

In the action in the Summary Court yesterday over alleged damages to a house roof Mr. M. A. Vas was the plaintiff. He was represented by Messrs. Goldring, Barlow & Morrell, solicitors.

We are requested to state that the Acting Netherlands Consul-General will hold a reception at the Hongkong Hotel from 11.35 a.m. to 1 p.m. on the 31st instant, in honour of the birthday of Her Majesty Queen Wilhelmina.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to recognise, provisionally and pending the receipt of His Majesty's exequatur, Dr. Rüster as Consul for Germany at Hongkong during the absence on leave of Dr. E. A. Voretsch.

Mr. T. L. PERKINS, executive engineer, has been deputed by His Excellency the Governor-in-Council to act on behalf of the Building Authority in all cases referred to in section 207 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903.

We learn from a Hankow paper that Commander General Chang, of that province, has engaged a Japanese as balloon teacher to the 8th regiment. Already he has issued orders to the officers to select able soldiers to attend balloon ascent exercise at the Military Academy.

The Japanese Government has issued, through the foreign Embassies and Legations in Tokio, invitations to foreign Governments to send military officers to inspect the grand manoeuvres of the Japanese army, to be held in the provinces of Setzu, Kawachi and Idzumi this autumn.

At St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, to-morrow, the Holy Communion will be administered at mid-day. Morning Prayer and Sermon at 11 a.m. (attended, weather permitting, by the Church parade party of "F" Company, Middlesex Regiment). Evening Prayer and Sermon at 6 p.m. as usual.

A HOARDING house runner, trading under the name of Fung Min, of 64, Second Street, walked into the compound of No. 7 Police Station last evening in search of a friend, whom he believed to have been arrested. Inspector Robertson accommodated Fung Min with a cell for the night. He paid one dollar in the Police Court, this morning.

The *Japan Mail* says that a young man of German nationality ran over a Japanese and his infant about 4.30 p.m. on Aug. 15th while riding in Yamamoto-cho, injuring them severely. It is said to have attempted to make his escape without paying attention to the victims, but was stopped by some people, who handed him over to the Bluff police, by whom he underwent examination.

The Ministry of Posts and Communications has instructed the Directors-General of the various Imperial Railways to manage with frugality and to dismiss all the supernumeraries now in the employ of the Railways. It is stated that in obedience to this order about fifty supernumerary officials employed on the Peking-Mukden Railway will be dismissed. H. E. Chen Tib, President of the above-named Ministry, proposes to construct a railway from Hunan to Yunnan in order to facilitate communications.

GIVING some further particulars received by mail of the death of Mrs. Vaughan Smith, late Editor of the *Peking and Tientsin Times* and formerly connected with the *Japan Gazette*, the former journal states that the discovery of her dangerous state, which led up to the operation, was purely accidental. The deceased lady called on Dr. McGavin, who had attended her late husband, and during the visit he noticed she had great difficulty in breathing. He asked permission to examine her, and found that goitre had so developed that an operation was urgently necessary. Mrs. Vaughan Smith might have choked at any moment, and hearing this she consented to undergo the operation. On June 12th she entered the same nursing home in which her husband had been treated. Mrs. Vaughan Smith was in good spirits, although Dr. McGavin told her frankly that the chances of success were about even. The operation was performed on Monday, June 15th, and turned out to be more serious than at first suspected, but it was successful and hopes were entertained of recovery. On Tuesday, however, the patient developed pneumonia in the left lung and on Wednesday she died.

The Patrol Cruisers.

INSPECTED BY ADMIRAL LI CHUN.

CHINESE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S SATISFACTION.

The ubiquitous Admiral Li Chun, commander-in-chief of the Kwangtung Navy, is on a visit to the Colony in connection with his official duties. Admiral Li, who placed the order for the construction of the four West River patrol cruisers with the Hongkong shipbuilding yards, has evinced considerable interest in the progress of their building. In the forenoon to-day, accompanied by his suite, he visited the shipyard of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., at Huggahom, where two (out of four) of the cruisers are building for the Canton Provincial Government. The Chinese Commander-in-Chief was received by Mr. W. Wilson, manager at Kowloon. Admiral Li, who on the occasion of his first visit, expressed considerable satisfaction with the expeditious manner in which the contract was being carried out by the Dock Co., reiterated his pleasure at the progress towards rapid completion which the construction of the cruisers had advanced. Both the vessels are all but finished. Admiral Li and his expert staff, who were attended by Capt. T. P. Hall, superintending surveyor on behalf of the Chinese Government, made a careful and minute examination of the vessels as they were shored up on the stocks. At the end of the inspection he thanked Mr. Wilson for the reception accorded him and congratulated the manager and his technical staff upon the efficiency of the work he had just completed to examine.

At their present rate of progress the cruisers are expected to be launched by the third week in September, and the engines will already have been fitted up and completed. The vessels will be ready to be delivered to the naval authorities at Canton before the end of next month, or well within contract time.

Admiral Li Chun was also interested in the repair party engaged on H.M. destroyer *Whiting* which was stranded near Lyceum Pass on the 27th ult., and is undergoing extensive repairs at Kowloon. The Chinese naval official had also an opportunity of seeing some of the other vessels crippled in the disastrous typhoon; he was unconsciously given a demonstration of the capabilities of the Dock staff and appliances on the occasion of his visit across the harbour this forenoon.

THE ANTI-OPIMUM CAMPAIGN.

The new opium regulations drawn up by the Imperial Commissioners in charge of the prohibition of opium smoking have been approved by the Throne. According to these regulations, if any official should be found suppressing opium with slackness or indifference he will be severely punished, while those who have shown energy in enforcing the Opium Decrees will be rewarded and commended. The British Minister in Peking has stated to the Waiwipu that the Hongkong authorities have issued a decree prohibiting the export of opium into China.—*N. C. D. News.*

AMERICA AND CHINA.

THE SUGGESTED ALLIANCE.

Washington, August 25.
Candidate William H. Taft has caused a flutter of excitement in official and diplomatic circles by statements made to-day in a speech, in which he discussed oriental conditions in general and declared that the United States should aid in the development of China. This speech has been widely reported and the dictum on China has been given a special significance in view of the recent proposal of an alliance between the United States and China. The opposition has seized upon the remarks as an occasion to point a moral and adorn a tale of the dangers of imperialism and entangling alliances, while the friends of the candidate interpret the declaration as throwing a new light upon the eastern situation and point the way for American diplomacy.—*Columbian American.*

The New York Press refuses to discuss the supposed alliance between America and China, suggested by the *New York Herald*, and merely laughs at the proposal as the "usual empty opinion" of the *Herald*. The published statement attributed to Mr. Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese Minister, has been denied as an utter fabrication.

CHOLERA AT THE YANGTSE PORTS.

Hankow, Aug. 21st.
From Ichang we learn that cholera there is quite rife, and that amongst the latest victims who have succumbed to the disease is the comrade of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. As yet no doctor has appeared to replace the late resident medico. We learn, however, that the services of a missionary doctor from Honan have been obtained, and he will proceed to Ichang almost immediately. On account of cholera and also drought for such a long time, the fire engines of the different Benevolent Societies at Hankow are out washing the streets in the native city every afternoon after 4 p.m.—*Hankow Daily News.*

Heavy conditions in the Philippine Islands are improving steadily, and the output of the fibre is constantly increasing as is shown by the figures of the receipts of the staple both here and in Cebu. The total receipts of hemp at the two ports last year from January 1 to August 24 amounted to 611,380 bales, and for the same period this year the receipts were 635,646 bales. Shipments to the United Kingdom have increased somewhat over 12,000 bales and show a total shipment of 165,000 bales for this year as against 151,670 bales for the corresponding period of last year. The increase in shipments to continental ports shows 17,950 bales up to 26th inst. and some 600 bales more.—*Manila Times.*

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

THE ANTI-OPIMUM CAMPAIGN.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 18th August.
A commissioner for the prohibition of opium smoking will shortly make a tour of inspection throughout the various provinces to ascertain the extent of success that has attended the opium prohibition measures of the Imperial Government. The Canton Anti-opium Society has arranged for a meeting to take place on the 31st instant, for the purpose of making arrangements for the reception of the coming commissioner, and at the same time to devise further means to enforce the anti-opium regulations with a view to stricter compliance therewith.

CANTON-MACAO RAILWAY.
Lum Tak Yuen was the promoter of the scheme for the construction of the Canton-Macao Railway. He had entered into a contract with certain Portuguese merchants for the construction of the road at the end of 1906. As no work on the line has been started since the signing of the contract, Lum reported the matter to the Ministry of Posts and Communications and asked the Ministry to negotiate with the Portuguese Minister at Peking to cancel the contract. It is now reported from Peking that the contract signed by the two parties concerned has been cancelled.

HONAN GAOL.
With reference to the suggestions of the officials of the Honan Police Station for the establishment of an industrial department in connection with the prison of that station for prisoners convicted of minor offences, the Viceroy has now approved of the proposals and instructed the officials of that station to draw up regulations for the proposed department.

COPPER CURRENCY.
The Canton Mint had suspended the minting of copper cents for three months from the 5th moon this year. The coining of the copper currency was resumed yesterday. Part of the output of this coinage will be exported to Kwangsi for circulation.

SHIPPING CASUALTIES IN JAPAN.

UNUSUALLY PREVALENT.

The list of shipping casualties is usually small at this time of the year, owing to the fact that the sea is as a rule fairly calm between April and September. This year, however, has proved an exception, as may be judged from the fact that between the 25th of last month and the 9th instant eight steamers, with an aggregate tonnage of 6,877, were stranded or wrecked, the amount covered by insurance aggregating ¥40,000. The names of the steamers coming to grief and the amount of insurance covered on each vessel are as follows:—

Steamers.	Amount of Insurance.
<i>Daiichi Kyoko</i> —Stranded.....	¥40,000
<i>Daiichi Kyoko</i>	15,000
<i>Daiichi Selski</i>	80,000
<i>Oao</i>	72,000
<i>Ukiyo</i>	30,000
<i>Koko</i>	38,000
<i>Choko</i>	80,000
<i>Hankoku</i>	38,000

THE SUGAR TRADE.

TRUST AMONG SUGAR REFINING COMPANIES.

According to a Tokyo dispatch, printed in the *Japan Chronicle*, negotiations for the formation of a Trust, comprising the Dai Nippon and the Yokohama and Kobe Sugar Refining companies, as proposed by the Dai Nippon, have made considerable progress. The object of the movement, like that of most Trusts, is to raise the price of sugar, it is hoped by 30 sen per picul. The producing power of the Dai Nippon is calculated at 200,000 bags and that of the Yokohama and the Kobe Refining companies at 190,000 bales each per month. If the latter two companies combine, they still could not compete against the other company, and they have no option but to follow the dictates of the Dai Nippon. Should the negotiations come to a successful issue, the Dai Nippon calculates on clearing an additional profit of ¥120,000 by the arrangement, to the loss of the people generally. Here, therefore, is an example of the evil done by protective duties. If competition was free, and sugar came in from abroad without tax, this endeavour to the consumer for the benefit of the shareholders in sugar refineries would be impossible.

ACCORDING to a telegram received by the *Kokumin*, naval experts have tested the torpedo gun invented by Commodore Cleveland Davis, U.S.N., and they were pleased with the satisfactory results of the experiment. This gun throws a projectile which explodes after passing through a ship's armour. At the trial it penetrated the thickest armour without exploding. It is expected that it will be adopted by the U.S. Navy.

For bringing letters into the Colony, for delivery, without the same having passed through the hands of the Post Office, was the charge a Chinaman named Chan Shan Tio had to answer in the Police Court, this morning. The letters—nineteen in all—were mostly addressed to America, were discovered by Police-Sergeant Wilson, who was searching for opium. The accused was fined \$10 for the offence, the alternative being fourteen days' hard labour.

We learn that the proposed railway extension of the line connecting with the Pinghsing railway is to be undertaken by the Canton-Hankow Railway Company. The Pinghsing railway also proposed to make this extension on their line from Chuchow to Shanabao, but the Hankow division of the Canton-Hankow Railway considered that this line should be built by the Railway Company as part of the main line. The necessary consent of the Board of Posts and Communications has already been obtained.—*Shanghai Times.*

FEMALE COUNTERFEITER CONVICTED.

CURIOUS STORY UNFOLDED.

A female swindler, who was found guilty of uttering counterfeit coins, was dealt with in the Police Court this morning. The woman—Chan Ho—appeared before Mr. J. H. Kemp on three charges. She was accused of (1) being in possession of four counterfeit twenty-cent pieces (2) passing off four twenty-cent pieces and (3) being in possession of thirty-nine counterfeit twenty-cent pieces. According to the story told to the magistrate, Chan Ho, on the 16th instant, went to a house in Third Street, West Point, to engage a cubic. The landlady agreed to rent her the room she wanted, but as a safeguard, asked for twenty cents as security. Chan Ho handed over a dollar bill and received as change eighty cents in ten-cent pieces. After a while, Chan Ho returned the money to the landlady, saying that she wanted twenty-cent pieces instead of tens. This she received. To make a long story short, Chan Ho came to the conclusion that she was not pleased with the room and demanded her dollar bill back. The landlady, not hungry for any trouble, returned the money, Miss Chan handing back the four twenty-cent pieces which she had received as change for her dollar bill. Curious to remark, soon after the lady's departure, the landlady discovered that the eight ten-cent pieces and four twenty-cent pieces which she had received from Chan Ho were counterfeit. This resulted in Chan Ho's arrest. On these charges the accused was found guilty. She was sentenced to three months' hard labour on the first and second charges, and on the third to pay a fine of \$170, or go to gaol for a further term of three months.

THE CHINA SQUADRON.

H.M.S. "KING ALFRED'S" TARGET PRACTICE.

H.M.S. *King Alfred* carried out her annual Heavy Gunlayers' target practice at Weihaiwei on August 18. Considerable ill-luck was experienced in the large number of misfires, but for which it was hoped that the *King Alfred* would have achieved a new record. Even in these adverse circumstances the actual work is extremely good and will with difficulty be excelled in other divisions of the Fleet. The following are the full scores:—

Gun	Gun-layer	Rounds	Hits
9" 2" Aft. Turret. James, C. P. O.		9	7
" Fore " Middleton, P. O.		8	5
6" Gun—			
A.1. Casemate. Martin, C. P. O.		9	4
A.2. " Gass, P. O.		9	6
A.3. " Budden, Lead. Seaman		11	7
A.4. " Greavett, P. O.		7	7
B.1. " Brown, A. B.		7	6
B.2. " Pinder, A. B.		8	6
B.3. " Hayward, P. O.		9	5
B.4. " Cabore, P. O.		9	6
X.1. " Warren, A. B.		5	4
X.2. " Smith, A. B.		9	6
X.3. " Tolpess, A. B.		4	1
X.4. " Jago, C. P. O.		10	10
Y.1. " Jeffery, Gun. R. M. A.		10	9
Y.2. " Lammetts, Sgt. R. M. A.		7	4
Y.3. " Scutching, Gun. R. M. A.		10	3
Y.4. " Miller, Gun. R. M. A.		10	9

Total number of rounds 9" 2" 17 rounds 12 hits.

6" 134 " 93 "

Average round each 6" gun 8.3 " 5.8 "

C. P. O. Jago with 10 rounds to hits and Gun. Jeffery and Gun. Miller each with 10 rounds to hits are the best 6" shot and C. P. O. James 9 rounds 7 hits the best 9" shot.

In the Heavy G.L. test last year the record of the *King Alfred* was for

9" 2" Guns (2)	rounds	hits	Bulls
" (16)	19	19	15
" (16)	176	164	96
Average for 6" guns	11	10.25	6

This year the target has been considerably reduced, being now but the size of the full-eye last year (10 ft. by 1 ft.) so that the firing of the ship is highly creditable.

On August 19 H.M.S. *Hedford* carried out her Annual Gun Layer's Test and with her 6" Guns (2 in No) fired 6 rounds with 65 hits. Average per gun 7.59 rounds, 5.41 hits. Hawkins, P.O., was best shot with 10 rounds 8 hits.—*N. C. D. News.*

SHIP REPAIRS FOR SHANGHAI.

THE PHILIPPINE JOBS.

The transport *Beward* upon her return to Manila from her present trip, will be taken off her run and will be sent to Shanghai, arriving there about September 14. The Shanghai Engineering and Dock Company will have the ship under repairs for about nine weeks. She will not be ready for service in the islands before December 1.

The *Wright* will be placed on the *Seward* run south and the *Liscum* will take the Visayan route.

The *Minimas* run will be supplemented by what the *Warren* can do carrying passengers, beef and ice.

AN actor and a hawk, who were amusing themselves in Hollywood Road yesterday afternoon by punching each other over the head, because they could not settle an argument amicably, had each to pay three dollars, or go to gaol for one week with hard labour, in the Police Court, this morning.

A LANDRUM took place on Kennedy Road yesterday afternoon. A Chinaman, named Fong Lan, about forty-six years of age, was engaged at the time filling his baskets with earth which he was scraping from the hillside. He could not get out of the way in time and was buried in the debris. The accident was noticed by a number of other coolies, who rushed to the unfortunate man's assistance. The coolie had apparently been killed instantly and his body was sent to the mortuary by the Wanchai Police.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

PARLIAMENT FOR CHINA.

IMPERIAL DECREE ISSUED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 28th August.

An Imperial Decree was issued on the 27th inst., directing the opening of a Parliament to take place within nine years from this year.

The Decree is a very long document and contains more than seven hundred characters.

A NAVAL BASE.

CHUSAN IS. SELECTED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 28th August.

The Imperial Government proposes to utilize Chusan Island, in Chekiang Province, as a naval base.

HANKOW-SZECHUAN RAILWAY.

TO BE UNDER OFFICIAL MANAGEMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 28th August.

The Ministry of Posts and Communications has indicated that the Hankow-Szechuan Railway will be controlled and managed by officials.

[Reuter's.]

MOROCCO.

LONDON, 27th August.

The organ of Prince von Buelow, German Imperial Chancellor, affirms the right of Moroccans to choose their own ruler, and thinks it desirable that Moroccans should be quickly and thoroughly reassured regarding France's policy in Morocco.

The King at Marientbad.

After lunch at Marientbad His Majesty King Edward conversed privately with his guests, M. Iswolsky and M. Clemenceau.

Later.

Argentina and Brazil.

The Chamber of the Argentine Republic has voted eleven millions sterling for additions to the fleet and renewal of the field artillery.

There has been talk of war between Argentina and Brazil for some time past, and it is suggested that the three *Dreadnoughts* which are being built in England for the latter country have been ordered with a view to a probable contest for the future sovereignty of Uruguay.

Floods in America.

Serious floods have occurred in Georgia and South Carolina where great damage has been done to the cotton and corn crops.

Anglo-Russian Trade.

An influential meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce has decided to form a Russian section to strengthen Anglo-Russian trade relations.

The Patents and Designs Act.

The Patents and Designs Act comes into operation to-day.

Extraordinary activity is being displayed by Germans and Americans in opening works in England in order to prevent the cancellation of patents, and there is every prospect that twenty-five millions sterling will be invested in England for the manufacture of articles previously made abroad.

Venezuela.

The Caracas Court has found the French Cable Company guilty of complicity with General Matos in the revolution, and has condemned the company in five million dollars damages besides an amount to be ascertained later.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

English (*Dreadnaught*) and prox. 6 a.m.

Indian (*Namung*) 4th prox.

German (*Prinz Waldemar*) 18th prox.

The Russian s.s. *Litania* left Singapore on 28th inst., a.m., and may be expected here on 4th prox.

The I. C. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Namung* from Calcutta and the Straits left Singapore for this port on 28th inst.

The E. & A. Co.'s s.s. *Albatross* from Sydney, etc., left Manila on 28th inst., and is due here to-morrow morning.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s s.s. *Siberia* sails from Yokohama on 29th inst., and will be due to arrive in Hongkong on 31st prox.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Nikko Maru*, Australian Line, left Manila for this port on 28th inst., and is expected here on 31st inst.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Dundas* left Singapore for this port on 28th inst., at 4 p.m., with the outward English Mails, and is due here on 31st prox. at 6 a.m.

FLOODS IN MANCHURIA.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC INTERRUPTED.

Tokio, August 24.
Portions of the South Manchuria Railway line are inundated; the Tientsin-Hungyehsien section has suffered the most.
A light railway is being built to connect passenger cars, but the traffic of freight cars probably will not be open for ten days.
The Amur and Songari rivers are also swollen considerably.—N. C. D. News.

REORGANIZATION OF THIBET.

NEW REGULATIONS.

The Boards of Foreign and of Colonial Affairs in Peking have drawn up the following points concerning the re-organization of Thibet.

These points have all been passed by the Emperor-Dowager and they will be presented before the Dalai Lama when he visits Peking next month in company with his Japanese advisor and a large retinue; besides these Chinese officials and soldiers who are to be provided by the Governor of Szechuan to act as his escort from the Wutai mountain to the metropolis.

From a reliable source, I learn the points are as follows:—

1.—The establishment of a Viceroy at Lhasa, with two Governors, one to reside at Lhasa and the other at Chando, after the methods of the Three Eastern Provinces of Manchuria. The Viceroy and the two Governors will be the colleagues of the Dalai Lama, who will jointly administer Thibetan Government at all times.

2.—The foreign intercourse affairs of Thibet will be entirely administered by the Viceroy at Lhasa with the co-operation of the Dalai Lama.

3.—The Thibetan army will be re-organized after the methods of the Peiyang Luchuan forces, from which instructors and commanders will be selected for services in Thibet.

4.—Police forces are to be organized after the model of the Tientsin City Police which is now the best force in China of the kind.

5.—To revise the Thibetan Law and penal code.

6.—To promote the knowledge of the Thibetans by the establishment of modern schools and colleges in Lhasa, Chando and other important and big cities in Thibet.

7.—To protect the Buddhist religion, which must be respected by all the natives in Thibet.

8.—The development of mining, railway, and industrial affairs throughout Thibet for improving the financial condition of the Thibetans.

9.—To establish branch post and telegraph offices in both interior and exterior Thibet by the Chinese Board of Communications.

10.—The establishment of a branch office of the Chinese National Bank (Tientsin Yung Hong) at Lhasa, for the convenience of the Chinese and the Thibetans.

11.—To promote the immigration of Chinese farmers to cultivate the waste arable grounds in Thibet, by offering them ample privileges.

12.—To clearly define the boundaries with India and the Provincial Government of Szechuan, for preventing disputes in future.—China Critic.

GUN-RUNNING IN CHINA.

THE "Jiji" COMMENT.

According to a report from the Japanese Consul at Amoy, says the Jiji, the smugglers of the 12,000 rifles and ammunition, who were arrested at Cheuchow, Fukien, as reported in our columns, were Japanese, a Formosan, and a few Chinese. It seems the rifles were mostly obsolete and out of use, being only fit for scrap iron. Some of the weapons, however, were complete and in good order. Our contemporary says the Foreign Office in Tokyo is prepared to examine the case carefully, in conjunction with the Chinese authorities, and if the rifles are found to be in violation of the Foreign Trade Regulations of China, the matter will be left to the disposal of the Chinese authorities, without a repetition, says the Jiji, of the foolish course taken in the case of the Taku-maru.

CHINESE IN MANILA.

DECREASE IN THEIR NUMBERS.

This year for the first time since American occupation the number of departures of Chinese has exceeded the arrivals. In fact statistics show a decided decrease in the Chinese population, reports the Colónia Americana.

The banner year for Chinese immigration was 1904 when the arrivals exceeded the departures by fully 4,977. In the following year the arrivals showed a total of 8,825 against 7,715 departures, leaving still a credit balance of 1,110 in favour of arrivals. The balance was increased again in 1906 when it amounted to 1,747, the arrivals numbering then 7,955 as compared with 6,208 departures. The following year, 1907, the total number of arrivals was higher than in 1906, but so was also the total of departures showing 8,141 against 7,121 respectively, leaving still an excess of 1,020 arrivals. This year, however, bids fair to outstrip all previous records for departures, which showed up to the end of the fiscal year a total of 5,809 against 5,743 arrivals, leaving plainly an excess of 86 departures over the arrivals.

The laws are not very much more stringent to-day than they were a year or two ago regarding Chinese immigrants. One government official said: "It is the sign of the times and the sinking ship." It is estimated that by the end of the calendar year the departures will have outnumbered the arrivals by at least 200. It is noteworthy, however, that the largest percentage of Chinese who have not returned to the Islands is composed of the more prosperous class, those who have made their "pile" and have returned to the land of their fathers to spend the rest of their days and the money.

JAPANESE COTTON TRADE.

RENEWED DEPRESSION.

The agreement to suspend the operation of 27.5 per cent. of the spindles in each mill for the purpose of restricting the output is to expire at the end of October next. We (Japan Chronicle) understand that Mr. Moto, Managing Director of the Kanagatachi Spinning Company, has introduced a proposal to the Spinners' Association to extend the term and resume the enforcement of five holidays a month. The object of the proposal is to reduce the output of yarn by an additional 10 per cent. after October. It is stated that the council of the Association support the proposal, regarding it as inevitable, should the export of yarn continue as depressed as at present.

In regard to the prospect of the cotton yarn market, the Osaka Jiji notes that by the suspension of spindles the monthly output of yarn has been reduced by about 15,000 Japanese bales, which is equivalent to a decrease in the export of yarn, as the supply for the home demand has in no way decreased, and the quotation of yarn now ruling—about ¥112—cannot be regarded as low. The quotation of American raw cotton has declined by over ¥2 lately, and the yarn market threatens to fall below ¥111. Speaking of the position of spinning companies, the Osaka journal goes on to say that in May and June last, when the market was comparatively low, and in view of the reduction of the output of yarn, large speculative purchases of stock were made by dealers in the interior, the result being that the quantity contracted for this month does not represent more than the output of 40 per cent. of the spindles now in operation in the Empire. The Kanagatachi is the only company which has contracts for all its output up till the end of next month, and all the other companies are making strenuous efforts to dispose of this month's product, being driven to push forward the disposal of stock by the steady drop in American raw cotton.

THE HUANGPU CONSERVANCY.

THE COMMISSION DEADLOCK.

The N. C. D. News, of 25th inst., says:—So many rumours have been current in connection with the Huangpu Conservancy, that it may be advisable to state briefly what has happened up to date. Towards the end of July, Mr. Ku Hung-ming brought to the notice of the Board alleged irregularities of a serious nature in regard to the dredging contract and the expenditure on the Huangpu Conservancy scheme. When these allegations were brought to the notice of Viceroy Tuan Fang, his Excellency nominated a Commission, composed of Mr. H. E. Hobson (Commissioner of Customs), the Shanghai Taotai, Taotai Kwang of the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works, and Mr. Ku Hung-ming, to make a thorough investigation of the matter. The members of the Commission were unable to agree as to procedure, and they then obtained the consent of the Viceroy to delegate their duties to a Commission formed of Mr. W. A. Cullen (nominated by Mr. Hobson); Mr. J. O. Anderson (the Taotai's legal adviser, nominated by him); Mr. H. De Foa Hutchison (nominated by Taotai Kwang); and Mr. J. C. E. Douglas (Mr. Ku Hung-ming's nominee). The articles of reference were drafted and the commissions were ready for signature, when, at the last moment, a hitch occurred, owing, it is believed, to some supposition that there would be objections from the Consular body. It does not appear, however, that the Consular Body has been consulted in the matter, and under Article XI of the Conservancy Agreement it is doubtful whether it would have the right to intervene, its powers being limited to bringing to the notice of the Shanghai Customs Taotai and the Commissioner of Customs, any want of diligence, care or economy. Only if no notice is taken of such representations has the matter to be referred to Peking. As a result of this temporary deadlock, Mr. Ku Hung-ming is proceeding to Nan-king to interview the Viceroy. In view of the nature of the allegations that have been made, it would appear to be as much in the interests of fairness to both parties as for the general satisfaction of the community, that an investigation should be conducted by an independent Commission.

KULANGSU (AMOI) MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Minutes of a meeting of the Council held at the Board Room, on the 18th August, 1908.
President:—Messrs. W. H. Wallace (Chairman), J. S. Fenwick, Huang Tsau-chow, W. Kruse, S. Okuyama, W. Wilson, the Health Officer and the Secretary.

Mr. Fenwick took his seat, vice Mr. A. F. Gardiner, resigned.
The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

On the motion of Mr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Wallace, Mr. Kruse was unanimously elected vice-chairman.

The appointment of a Land Commission to re-value all property and rentals in the settlement, the present assessment expiring on the 31st December next, was discussed.

The Superintendent of Police reported the following cases had been dealt with at the Mixed Court since the last meeting:—Summons: Debt 2, Assault 4, Illegally removing a wall 1, Kidnapping 1, Throwing rubbish into the public drain 3, Creating a disturbance 1, Illegally selling land 1, Being in possession of smuggled goods 1, Perjury 1, Contempt of Court 1. Summary Arrests: Theft 6, Assault 1, Being a rogue and a vagabond, &c. 1, Smuggling 1, Being abroad after 12 midnight without a light 1, Housebreaking 1, Being in possession of stolen property 2, Committing a nuisance 2.

(Signed) W. H. WALLACE, Chairman.

By order,
C. B. KELLY MITCHELL, Secretary.

LIFE-SAVING.

PROPOSED VOLUNTEER EMERGENCY CORPS.

It is proposed to raise a Volunteer Emergency Corps for the purpose of saving life on the harbour front during typhoons. Life buoys, ropes, &c., will be provided at convenient intervals along the Praya, and the sea front at Kowloon.

As a certain amount of organisation is required to ensure co-operation and secure the best results, it is necessary that intending volunteers shall pledge themselves to obey the orders of the officer in charge of the party, who will be the Assistant Harbour Master, or one of the Harbour Department Boarding Officers or some other Government officer deputed by the Harbour Master or by the Captain Superintendent of Police.

Any person who is willing to volunteer for the Victoria Corps is requested to communicate his name, private address, and place of business to the Harbour Master in order that he may be allotted a station as near as possible to the place in which he may be expected to be found.

Volunteers for the Kowloon Corps are similarly requested to send in their names to the Captain Superintendent of Police.

The foregoing appears as a notification in the current issue of the Government Gazette.

THE RAUB AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report of the Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited, reads:—The Directors herewith present the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1908; the Singapore Accounts incorporated therein being closed on the 9th February, 1908.

In reference to the foregoing accounts, the Directors desire to point out the highly satisfactory improvement that has taken place in mining operations during the past year. The Annual Report, which deals very fully with these matters, has been furnished by the General Manager, Mr. W. H. Martin, M.A.M.M., and has been forwarded to each Shareholder.

The Directors are pleased to be able to announce that they have been able to secure the services of Mr. W. H. Martin, whose term of appointment had expired—for at least another year, and in recording this fact they desire to point out that they regard the improvement now shown as being largely due to this gentleman's exertions.

In accordance with the Articles of Association, all the Directors—Messrs. De Burgh Perse, Robert Philip, George Frederick Scott and James Forsyth, and the Auditor, T. A. Bond—retire, but are eligible for re-election, and offer themselves accordingly.

It will devolve upon the Meeting to elect Directors and Auditor, and to fix the Auditor's remuneration.

DE BURGH PERSE, Chairman.

Brisbane, 6th June, 1908.

BALANCE SHEET FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1908.

(Incorporating Singapore Balance to 29th February, 1908.)

Liabilities

Capital—200,000 £ s. d.

Shares at £1 ... 200,000 0 0

Less: Uncalled Capital—on 150,000 Shares at 1/2 per Share £75,000 0 0

Reserve ... 191,250 0 0

Debiture ... 4,873 10 10

Government of The Federated Malay States ... 6,155 4 3

Sundry Creditors ... 5,042 5 10

3,500 10 2

£210,621 11 1

Assets

Mining Property ... £131,684 17 6

Machinery, Plant, Buildings and Furniture ... 29,922 17 6

Electric Plant and Installation ... 24,338 2 0

New Main Shaft and Plant ... 12,097 10 1

Timber, Fuel and Stores ... 1,748 1 10

Sundry Debtors ... 92 6 9

Value of 140th Crushing and Balance Proceeds of 138th and 139th Crashings ... 7,210 10 3

Cash Balances ... 1,355 19 8

Profit and Loss Account ... 2,191 5 6

£210,621 11 1

PROFIT AND LOSS.

Dr. £ s. d.

1907—April 1. To Balance ... 15,358 4 3

1908—March 31. To Directors' and Auditors' Fees, Salaries and Charges—Brisbane ... 340 3 0

To Wages and Expenses at Raub, including cost of Singapore Office and Directors' Fees ... 35,833 13 10

To Amounts written off for depreciation and cost of up-keep of machinery and plant, electrical plant and installation, buildings, furniture, also consumption of tools, implements, stores, timber and fuel ... 6,870 8 9

£54,402 9 10

By Cr. £ s. d.

1907—March 31. By Gold Account ... Net Proceeds of 13,844,677 out from 72,587 tons, after payment of royalty, cost of transit, insurance, &c. ... 52,311 4 4

By Balance ... 2,191 5 6

£54,402 9 10

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

ON the 31st August, the BIRTHDAY of Her Majesty Queen WILHELMINA, the Acting Netherlands Consul-General will hold a reception at the HONGKONG HOTEL from 11.30 A.M. to 1 P.M. Hongkong, 29th August, 1908. [801]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, on MONDAY, the 31st August, 1908, at Noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street, 3 12-BORE FOWLING PIECES. TERMS—As usual. HUGHES & HUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, 29th August, 1908. [803]

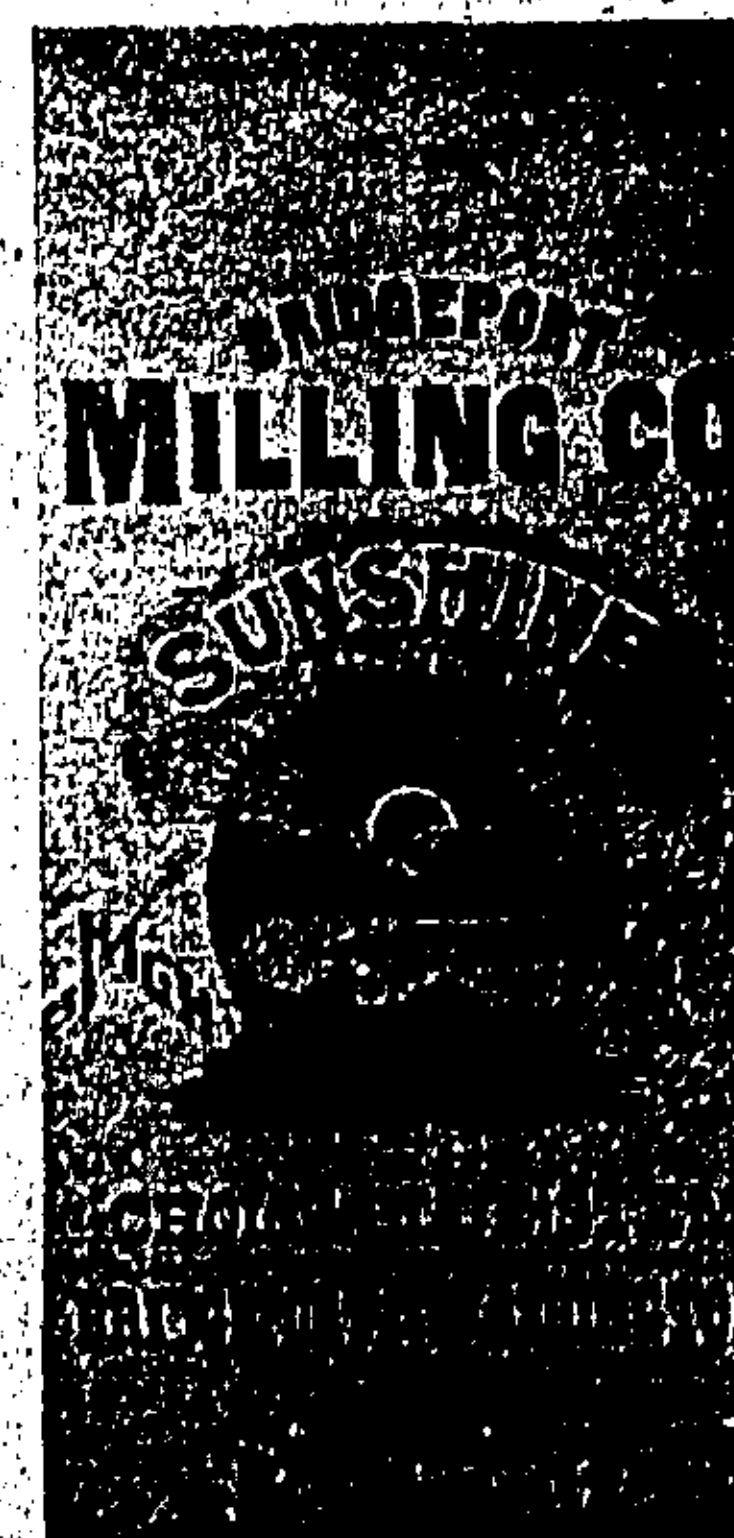
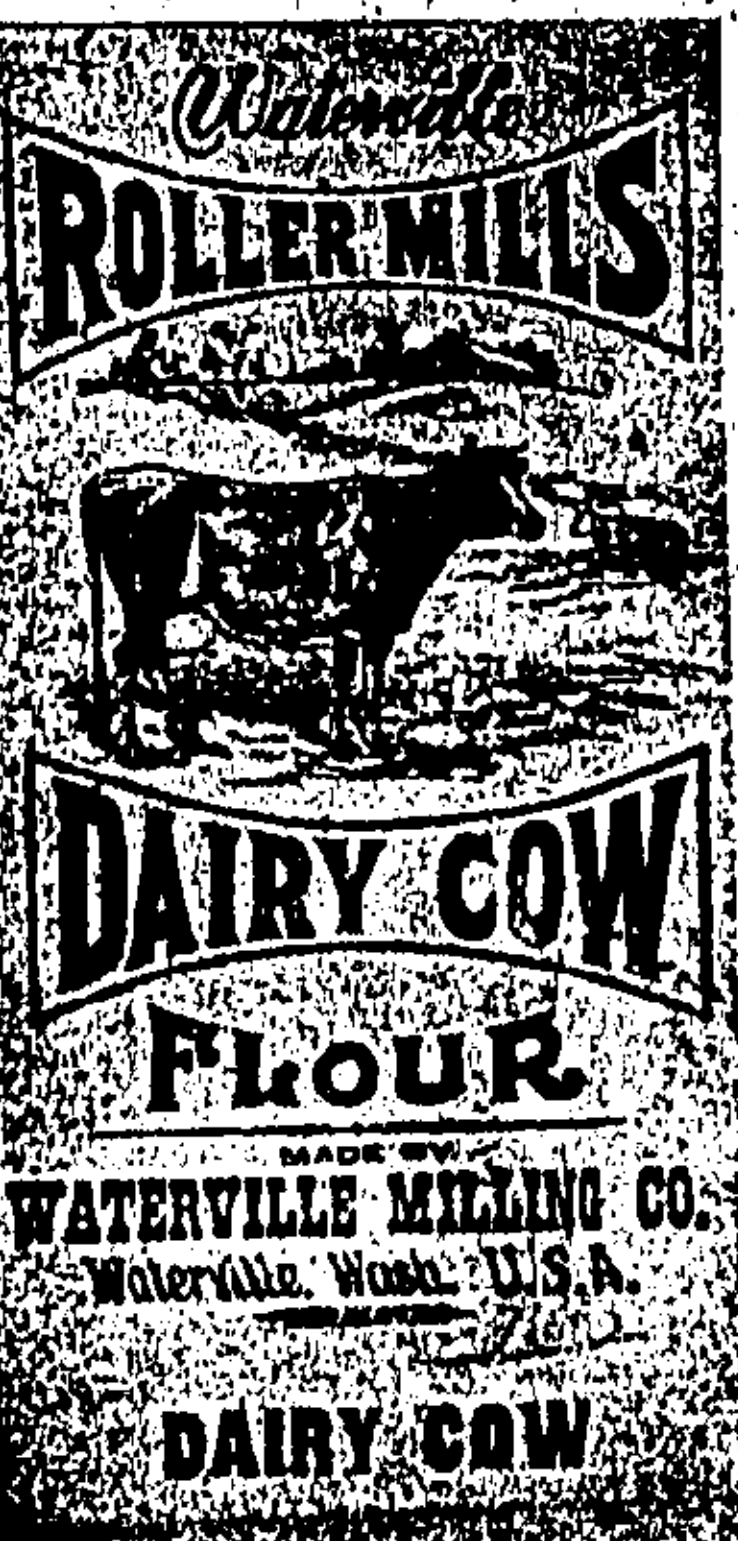
TO LET.

NO. 43, CAINE ROAD. 9 ROOMS. Possession 1st September. Apply to—COMPRADORE, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 21st August, 1908. [773]

THE TRADE MARK ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. MURRAY AND COMPANY, of Nos. 23, 24 and 25, Maynard Building, in the City of Seattle, County of King State, of Washington, in the United States of America, have, on the 22nd day of July, 1908, applied for the registration in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Marks:—



in the name of MURRAY AND COMPANY of Seattle aforesaid, who claim to be the sole proprietors thereof. The Trade Marks have been used by the Applicants in respect of FLOUR in Class 42. Facsimiles of the Trade Marks can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, and also at the Office of the undersigned. Dated the 29th day of August, 1908.

BRUTTON and HETT, Not. 30, 41 & 43, Des Voeux Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on behalf of the Applicants MURRAY & COMPANY.

Intimations.

YOU MAY BUY FROM US A VICTOR



AT

\$2 per week.

CALL AND HEAR OUR

LATEST RECORDS, IMPROVED MACHINES AND THE MARVELLOUS AUXETOPHONE

THE ROBINSON PIANO CO. LTD.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1908. [93]

KOWLOON HOTEL.

ON and AFTER FRIDAY NEXT.

THE PARISIAN CINEMATOGRAPH Co.

WILL GIVE AN

OPEN AIR SHOW

ON THE

HOTEL GARDENS

Commencing at 9.15 p.m. Sharp.

MOST COMIC AND INTERESTING

PICTURES SHOWN ONLY.

Price of Admission ... 50 cts.

Children half price.

GYMKHANA DINNER

ON

SATURDAY, the 29th inst.

at 8 p.m.

THE 13TH RAJPUTS BAND

IN ATTENDANCE

at 8 p.m.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

NEW SERIES No. 6860

第三初月八年四十三緒光

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1908.

大拜禮 號九廿月八英港香

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by SEE EWE LAY, at the "LAT PAU" Press, No. 7, Cross Street, Singapore.

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BIRTHS.

On August 15, 1908, Shanghai, the wife of J. P. ALARCOUD, of a son.

On August 20, 1908, at Shanghai, the wife of DUNCAN GLASS, of a son.

At West Acton, London, to Mr. and Mrs. WALTER CARTER, a son.

MARRIAGE.

On July 17, 1908, London, MARIO MASSIMO DIAMOND, of Novi Ligure, Italy, and Shanghai, China, to NORAH MORTIMER THOMAS, of Shanghai.

DEATHS.

On August 17, 1908, at Hankow, JOH. TAYLOR.

On August 18, 1908, at Motuan-shan, Lela, widow of the Rev. R. T. BRUNN.

On August 20, 1908, at Shanghai, MAY (Gibson), wife of R. C. STANLEY, J. M. Customs, aged 29.

On August 20, 1908, at Shanghai, ARTHUR TON, Assistant of the Singapore Gallery.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1908.

SHIPPING SUBSIDIES IN JAPAN.

(22nd August.)

The question of shipping subsidies is one of perennial interest to Hongkong, which depends so largely for its prosperity upon the sea-borne trade with the port. Phenomenal developments have been attained by the mercantile shipping of Japan since the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war, in many instances at the expense of British shipping, notably in the trade which was referred to by Sir Thomas Sutherland at the last meeting of shareholders in the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co. The Japanese expansion could only be possible with the aid of subsidies secured from a paternal Government. Now that reduction in the shipping subsidies is in the air, the opinions of leading shipping men in Japan will repay perusal and should merit careful consideration by those engaged in that special branch of trade. A recent issue of the *Japan Chronicle* gives the views of some of the more prominent men. Mr. Iwanaga, managing director of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, in the course of an interview, is reported to have remarked that it is true Japan's carrying trade, in common with other businesses, is suffering from the effects of the business depression, but it would be a mistake to suppose that the shipping business is in much worse case than others. The dividend of the Fuji Cotton Spinning Company for the last half-year was only 18 per cent., though it had declared a dividend of 25 per cent. for the preceding period, while the Imperial Commercial Bank, which paid 7 per cent. dividend for the preceding term, paid no dividend at all for the last half-year. Such is the general condition in business circles, and therefore it is not surprising that the maritime trade should be in such an inactive condition as at present. Regarding payment of a Government bounty on regular lines, there is much opposition from the owners of tramp steamers, but said Mr. Iwanaga, the company is convinced of the necessity of official protection. What is necessary is a judicious selection of lines to be subsidised. The Governments of most European and American countries are according protection to the shipping trade to a more or less extent, not excepting Germany, though comparatively scanty attention is paid there to the matter of shipping subsidies. For the maintenance of some of the regular Japanese lines the granting of a subsidy is almost indispensable. Take the Yokohama-Hongkong service of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, for example. The service must be maintained with steamers leaving at regular intervals irrespective of the quantity of cargo or the number of passengers carried. For this reason it sometimes happens that voyages are made at a loss. Tramp steamers, on the other hand, can wait until a sufficient quantity of cargo to ensure profit is shipped at a port, and consequently run little risk of pecuniary loss. The difficulty of maintaining some of the regular lines may well be imagined. Some are of opinion that the N.Y.K.'s American service is run simply to obtain a Government subsidy, because the company does not advertise the sailing schedules of its steamers in American papers. This is not the fault of the N.Y.K. The Great Northern Railway Company is the agent of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha in America, and perhaps they have not done much in the way of advertising for economical considerations, but it is the intention of the N.Y.K. to introduce some improvement in this matter in the future. The company's trade in the Pacific, unlike the Atlantic trade, relies principally upon the receipts accruing from freight and stevedore passengers, and therefore the reduction of income from these sources means a serious blow to the company. The foreign shipping companies, which, as a rule, are in a position to command capital at lower interest than those in Japan, are better circumstanced in the field of competition. For instance, some foreign shipping companies possess very convenient anchorages at Shanghai, whereas the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which is a late comer, has to be content with an inferior place. Mr. Nishikawa, manager of the Japan Shipowners' Association, makes the following remarks regarding the defective nature of the present laws for shipping subsidies. "The existing laws, which were framed and put into operation more than ten years ago, are based on military needs, economic considerations being entirely ignored. At the time the course taken may have been inevitable, but at this period of development in the shipping trade these provisions are no longer suitable. The laws must be remodelled in such a manner as to suit present requirements, so that Japanese can cope with foreign competition. True, the tonnage of Japan's mercantile marine has greatly increased during the last few years, but the construction of most of the ships, being of a nature to suit military requirements, is very inconvenient and uneconomical as compared with foreign steamers. To be successful in competition with foreign rivals, and to ensure the growth of the country's carrying trade, the reconstruction of ships on more improved and economical lines is of primary importance. For the accomplishment of this nothing could be better than the abolition of the shipbuilding and navigation laws now in force. I do not mean," continues Mr. Nishikawa, "that the

protection of shipping for naval and military purposes is wholly unnecessary. But it is advisable that such matters as protection should be placed in the hands of the Navy, which should make grants of a fixed sum of money to certain companies. The latter, in return, should be required to keep in readiness a number of ships conforming to the necessary standards, following the practice in vogue in England as regards the Cunard, the P. & O., the White Star, and other companies. I refrain from going into details regarding the abolition of subsidies on certain lines, as well as the amount of subsidy to be granted, but it is desirable that the granting of a subsidy, even where it is necessary, should be limited to an amount which will not damage the interests of unprotected ships. The amount of shipping subsidies which the Government is now annually defraying seems rather excessive considering the general condition of Japan's finance. Another matter to which the attention of the Government should be drawn is a revision of tonnage dues, so that twice or three times the amount of dues imposed on Japanese ships should be exacted from foreign vessels, and the proceeds from this source applied towards the payment of the shipping subsidies. This may savour of a protective policy, but will be found a wise expedient. In connection with the last somewhat remarkable suggestion of Mr. Nishikawa, our Kobe contemporary remarks that it is not feasible under the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty the subjects of each contracting party "shall not be compelled, under any pretext whatsoever, to pay any charges or taxes other or higher than those that are, or may be, paid by native subjects, or subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation."

THE PACIFIC SHIPPING TRADE.

(24th August.)

It will be recalled that, on the 30th ult., Reuters announced that New York newspapers stated that, owing to new regulations of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, all the great railways, including the Canadian Pacific, had notified shippers that they were abandoning the export trade to the Orient and Australasia, and also practically abandoning the import trade. The newspapers anticipated that the steamship lines concerned would be sold. In a report dated the 24th instant concerning the action of the railroad companies, Mr. Matsumura, Japanese Consul at Chicago, states that the railway companies in America having agreed, according to the regulations of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, to charge freight on goods exported to the Orient at the same rate as on domestic goods, explaining that cotton, the only kind of cargo destined for the Far East will naturally go via Suez. The railway companies regard the change as unavoidable and they are prepared to sacrifice the profit from the steamship services to the Orient conducted by them. This was the origin of the recent report that the railway companies had decided to abandon their steamship services to the Pacific. But the report does not represent the real intentions of the railway companies. The notice given by the railway companies that they will adopt new rates of freight on and after November 1st next, has necessitated the readjustment of the traffic business of the companies before that date. They have no intention whatever of abandoning the Orient trade. The rates of freight have not yet been published, and it will be some time yet before publication takes place. The Japanese consular report, for which we are indebted to the columns of the *Japan Chronicle*, adds that the Union of Manufacturers in Chicago, fearing that the adoption of the new rates of freight from November 1st will greatly affect the trade with the Orient, has expressed its opposition to the proposal. In reply the railway companies throw the responsibility for the alteration on the Inter-State Commerce Commission and admit that the rates adopted are the result of the Commission's regulations. The trade with the Orient will eventually be carried on mainly via Suez. The Chicago Union approached the Inter-State Commerce Commission and received a reply that the Commission would consider the matter after the summer vacation. The Union of Manufacturers of the State of Illinois is also considering a remedy for the situation. On July 31st the Union addressed a reply to representation on this question made to the Society of the State of Illinois in which it was stated that when the decision of the railway companies is found to injure the trade between Japan and America, some better arrangement will probably be made between the railway companies, shippers of cargo, and the Inter-State Commission.

THE TRADE OF CANTON.

(25th August.)

One of the most interesting trade reports published by the Imperial Maritime Customs for 1907 is that which has been written by Mr. Paul H. King, the Commissioner, at Canton. He begins by stating that as illustrated in the gross and net values and revenue the trade of the year has maintained the upward tendency which has been so marked a feature of the present decade. But Canton, in spite of its respectable age as a place of trade and, later on, as a treaty port, is still really in a state of development, the possibilities of which it would be difficult to overestimate. It is therefore fair to claim that a trade valued for the year at HK \$1,044,668,566, and done practically on the lines of 40 years ago, may be expected to increase enormously when the time now within measurable distance arrives for the home to drag long trails of merchandise to and fro, not only within the provincial border, but eventually to tap all that lies behind even to the gates of the capital itself. Meanwhile, while waiting and preparing for the enlarged activities of the future, Canton has been able not only to consume more foreign imports but also to produce more exports for abroad. It is sufficient here to record the fact as far as production is concerned, reached in 1907, a record figure and exhibited, owing to late rains, the unusual feature of an early crop.

That local merchants have not had to commiserate themselves on profit commensurate with the large stocks available is due to various causes—chiefly the financial crisis in America—in the markets of the world. China can but do her share of the world's work in bringing her products to the market. This year she may perhaps learn something useful for her own guidance in contemplating the fact that highly developed nations are sometimes much hampered in the simple process of exchanging commodities between consumers and producers by the machinations of men whose only interest in commerce is to finance it to their own advantage. Reference is made to the demand for foreign articles of wearing apparel and the establishment of the Canton Knitting Company which is apparently in a successful way of business. During the early part of the year the high price of rice caused much distress to the poorer classes, but the provincial authorities were prompt in coming to the relief of the situation. In conjunction with the nine local Shan Tang or charitable institutions, and on combination with the Tung Wa Hospital at Hongkong, a very large sum was raised and direct importation of rice from Saigon arranged for. Three large relieving depots in Canton and one at Hoi-an were opened for the sale of rice, at cheap prices. The good work was kept going from the 1st to the 9th moon (April to October), and some 54,500,000 shih of rice distributed. When the depots were closed, the committee had still some HK\$50,000 unexpended in hand, which will be available for future use. Reference is made to the disturbances on the West River and the demonstration made by the British gunboats. With regard to piracy, Mr. King says that although at the commencement of the British patrol there was much excitement amongst the Hoi-purs in Canton city, and many hard things were said about a matter which from the first was only imperfectly understood, it is pleasant to be able to state that the actual intercourse of the two patrolling fleets was marked by the utmost cordiality and goodwill. Commander B. L. Majendie (*Cadmus*), the senior naval officer in charge of the British flotilla, and the Chinese Admiral handled the situation in a manner calculated to enhance the growing reputation of "naval diplomacy," and there is every reason to hope that the lesson will not be lost on the Chinese navy. The direct intervention of the British Commander-in-Chief, Sir Arthur Moore, has been most useful in drawing official attention to the question of the status of foreign steam launches in these waters, and it is understood that the British authorities are contemplating some additional engagements to secure the bona-fide of the Chinese flag. If other foreign Governments elect to co-operate and to inquire more closely into the genuineness of the occasion for the present anomaly of foreign intervention to protect the lives and property of Chinese subjects from the depredations of native pirates may be expected to gradually disappear. Dealing with the foreign trade of Canton, the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. J. W. Loureiro, remarks that there has been an all-round falling off in the importation of metals, noticeably brass sheets and plates, copper ingots and slabs, spelter, and bamboo steel. Iron pipes and tubes to the value of HK \$1,329,000 were imported, almost the whole of it being for the use of the Canton Waterworks. Dyes and colours showed an increase, as well as looking glasses and mirrors. Coal, which was formerly mostly brought up in junks from Hongkong, is now imported direct from Japan, 148,000 tons being imported, as against 82,000 tons in the preceding year. Machinery and parts of machinery rose from HK \$1,700,000 to HK \$2,200,000, due to the building of a smokeless powder factory by the Chinese Government as well as a cement factory; machinery for the Waterworks also helped to swell the figures. The value of railway material imported increased from HK \$1,130,000 to HK \$1,399,000, the greater part being for the use of the Canton-Hankow Railway's trunk line. On the subject of railways it is recorded that on the 21st November His Excellency Sir Chentung Liang, Cheng, K.C.M.G., took charge as Director-General of the Kwangtung portion of the railway, and it is hoped that under his wise and experienced control the dispensation of the past will disappear and that all concerned will unite together to complete their share of this great international undertaking. Just as Lord Curzon advised the people of Burma to push railways up to their own frontiers and leave trunk lines to the future, so the people of Kwangtung might well build their railway to the Hunan frontier, in the sure and certain hope that it would prove a valuable provincial asset, even if the project of through traffic to Hankow be not immediately realised. The Two Kwang, with a population of 40,000,000, are a kingdom in themselves, and may well aspire to railway enterprise of great moment without going a yard outside of their own borders. Luckily, too, signs are not wanting that are long the entire Cantonese population will be knit together in one harmonious whole, animated by the lofty and patriotic resolve to make the birthplace of their race shine pre-eminent amidst the provinces of the Empire. Of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, it is yet early days to speak. The company has opened its head office on Shamshing in the old Deacon hong. Taotai Wei Han is Managing Director, representing the Government, while the Engineer-in-Chief is Mr. Frank Grove, late of the Szechwan-Hankow Railway. These provide over a mixed staff of foreign and Chinese engineers and fitters, and it is understood that the line is to be wholly constructed by

Samchun, has been surveyed. Here, again, whether or not the line gets through to the Kowloon shore, China is safeguarded against loss in the fact that the East River traffic alone will be quite sufficient to secure commercial success, besides the possibility, by a branch extension from Weichow, of bringing Canton into direct communication with Swatow and the productive districts of Eastern Kwangtung. In conclusion, it is observed that the year closed amid signs of prosperity and commercial activity in all departments, but, of course, that was written before the West River floods, which put a very different aspect on the situation as a whole.

COMPETITION IN EASTERN SHIPYARDS.

(26th August.)

The recent successes of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., over the other Far Eastern shiprepairing yards, in connection with contracts from the Philippine Government, has aroused criticisms in Singapore through the failure of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Board in securing the award from the Manila Government. The tenders from the Singapore Docks were in both instances—as regards the construction of steel barges and the overhauling of the *Cardinal*—far in excess of either the figures submitted by the Hongkong company or its rival in the Northern port. The bids from the latter companies were within ten per cent of each other, while that submitted by the Tanjong Pagar Docks was in one case about fifty per cent in excess of the successful tenders. The *Straits Times* is assuming, and rightly so, the position of advocates for the local industrial establishment. It quoted, last week, our Manila correspondent's communication furnishing details of the competitive bids, and in a leading article sought to justify the higher figures submitted by the management of Tanjong Pagar. In a more recent issue it reverts to the subject, and, in the course of its animadversions, observes editorially:—"A few days ago, we referred to statements emanating from Manila in regard to the submission of estimates for construction and repairing work by the staff of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Board. According to these statements, the Singapore estimates far exceeded those of Hongkong and Shanghai, but it was not shown that the Singapore estimates were not for precisely similar work, which rendered a comparison of the figures fallacious and misleading. We have a statement in a Batavian paper, which appears to indicate a different part of somebody to raise a question against the Singapore estimates, which were alleged to be inflated by 50 per cent. 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JAPANESE INVITATION TO AMERICA.

(28th August.)
According to American exchanges, an invitation has been extended for the Seattle Chamber of Commerce to send a delegation of Seattle businessmen to Tokyo in September as the guests of the United Chamber of Commerce of the eight principal Japanese cities. Specially prepared invitations for the Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles Chambers of Commerce are now on their way across the Pacific. The plan to invite American businessmen to visit Japan during the stay of the battleship fleet in Japanese waters was first advocated by officers of the Mikado's Government. The commercial bodies in the eight principal Japanese cities were asked to co-operate, and it is in their names that the invitation is extended, although it is to be backed by the Imperial Government. Advice from the Japanese Government to the consuls state that they are to assist the commercial bodies in every way. The invitations will request that the delegations of business men from the four leading Pacific coast cities will be guests of the Japanese business men for a period of three weeks, while the battleship fleet is in Japanese waters. The Japanese plan to entertain at least 100 American business men, and Seattle will be asked to furnish its quota. The trip across the Pacific will be made at the expense of the American business men, but after they assemble in Japan the last of September they will be entertained at the expense of the Japanese. "The plan is to give an opportunity for mutual understanding," said Consul Tanaka of Seattle when interviewed. "The trade between these four cities and Japan is enormous. Such a trip as this, with visits to Japan's prominent industrial and commercial centres, will be of great good to both Japan and America. Such trips at intervals would aid in establishing better trade relations between the two countries." A return trip, say during the exposition, in 1909, would be of advantage in this connection. As soon as the invitation arrives, which my advisers indicate will be in a few days, I shall extend it to the Chamber of Commerce. Commenting on the invitation a Seattle contemporary believes that the purpose of this graceful invitation, which will be accepted beyond a doubt, is to give an opportunity for a better acquaintance and for mutual understanding between the commercial men of the island empire and those of the Pacific coast cities, with which they have already extensive business relations. The trade between the Pacific coast cities and Japan is already enormous, and there is opportunity for a considerable expansion of it. With the advantages of relatively close proximity and cheap and convenient ocean transportation, the great bulk of the exports to Japan could be handled through the Pacific coast ports of the United States. Such a visit as is proposed, and a return visit of Japanese merchants, involved through a co-operation of the Pacific coast cities, will have a very large influence toward cultivating even better trade relations in the future than in the past. The initiative in the matter has been taken by the enterprising business men of Japan. The invitation should be fully appreciated in the States, should be accepted in the spirit that it is made, and every effort should be lent to see that the results are as the Japanese hope that they will be.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE.

PRESIDENT'S RESIGNATION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 21st August.

H. E. Tai Hung-tze, a Cantonese, president of the Ministry of Justice, is resolved to resign.

He has recommended Vice-president Shun Ku-pun as his successor.

CHINESE LABOURERS.

IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 21st August.

The Waiwupu has telegraphed instructions to the Chinese Ministers accredited to various Foreign countries to ascertain whether Chinese labourers in those countries have been subjected to any ill-treatment.

The Ministers are directed to arrange with the Foreign Governments within whose territories Chinese labourers reside that they be adequately looked after.

THE HOIHOW BOYCOTT.

MERCHANTS' SENSE OF DISPLEASURE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Hoihow, 22nd August.

Owing to the non-removal of the Customs officer (against whom the Chinese merchants objected), the merchants have renewed the boycott at Hoihow.

ARMS SEIZURE.

CONFISCATION OF SHIP AND CARGO ORDERED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Foochow, 28th August.

The Viceroy at Foochow has decided to confiscate the arms seized

on board the Japanese ship at Chuenchiow in accordance with Treaty stipulations.

His Excellency is also determined to detain absolutely (in other words, to confiscate) the vessel.

THE DALAI LLAMA.

AN EXPENSIVE GUEST.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 23rd August.

In a memorial the Governor of Shansi reports that, since the arrival of the Dalai Llama, it has cost the Province a great deal of money to entertain him and his retinue.

The report adds that the Lama's followers have been creating mischief everywhere; if their behaviour is not checked a riot may result.

The Governor urges that an Imperial decree be issued directing the Lama to proceed to Peking without delay.

COMET IN PEKING.

CHINESE ASTRONOMER ROYAL REPORT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 24th August.

The Imperial astronomer reports the appearance of a comet at midnight.

THE OPIUM CAMPAIGN.

DRASTIC MEASURES THREATENED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 24th August.

T.E. Ting Chum-tok and King Sing, high Commissioners of Opium Prohibition, on ascertaining that there are still many civil and military officials in various provinces addicted to the opium habit, are desirous of holding a thorough investigation.

They propose to deal with the recalcitrant officials with a strong hand so that they may be made examples of to others.

The Commissioners have determined to make a tour of inspection in the provinces.

THE DALAI LLAMA.

DEPARTURE FOR PEKING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 26th August.

The Dalai Llama has fixed the 20th day of the 8th moon (15th September) for his departure from the Ng Toy Mountains en route to Peking.

It is reported that it is the intention of the Imperial Government to appoint Yuk Long to welcome him.

RICE.

EXPORTATION PROHIBITED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 27th August.

The Imperial Government has forwarded telegraphic instructions to all Provinces throughout the Empire to prohibit the exportation of rice.

CUSTOMS DUTY.

EXEMPTION FOR GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 27th August.

It is proposed by the Imperial Government to issue instructions to Custom Houses not to exempt Government property that are dutiable from the payment of Customs dues.

TANG SHAO-YI'S MISSION.

VESTED WITH PLenary POWERS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 27th August.

At a conference of the Grand Councilors it was resolved to raise the titular rank of H.E. Tang Shao-yi, Special Commissioner to the United States, to that of Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces.

The object of His Excellency's elevation is to secure to the ambassador plenary powers, when he proceeds to America, to discuss affairs concerning those Provinces, and that His Excellency may also profit by the opportunity to negotiate loans in the American market for the development of the Three Eastern Provinces.

CHINESE TELEGRAPHS.

THE NATIONALIZATION SCHEME.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 25th August.

Almost all the shares in the Chinese Telegraph Administration have been called in.

The President of the Ministry of Posts and Communications has decided to withhold the offer of further premiums for the shares.

HUANGPU CONSERVANCY.

COMMISSION HELD UP.

REFUSAL OF COMMISSIONER TONSON TO SIGN THE COMMISSION.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 26th August, 3.30 p.m.

The Huangpu Conservancy Commission has been held up owing to the refusal of Mr. H. E. Hobson, Commissioner, Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, to sign the Commission.

FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.

PROPOSED COLLEGES.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 26th August.

The Waiwupu has decided to establish colleges to qualify students in the knowledge of the proper carrying on of intercourse with foreigners.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LAW.

CHINA DESIROUS OF LEARNING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 26th August.

The Imperial Government has telegraphed to Lord Li Ching-fong in London to obtain a text of the English Commercial Laws for transmission to Peking.

BELGIANS IN HANKOW.

SETTLEMENT WANTED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 26th August.

The Belgian Minister in Peking has made representations to the Waiwupu for a Belgian settlement in Hankow.

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Peking, 27th August.

At a conference of the Grand Councilors it was resolved to raise the titular rank of H.E. Tang Shao-yi, Special Commissioner to the United States, to that of Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces.

The object of His Excellency's elevation is to secure to the ambassador plenary powers, when he proceeds to America, to discuss affairs concerning those Provinces, and that His Excellency may also profit by the opportunity to negotiate loans in the American market for the development of the Three Eastern Provinces.

CHINESE TELEGRAPHS.

THE NATIONALIZATION SCHEME.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 25th August.

Almost all the shares in the Chinese Telegraph Administration have been called in.

The President of the Ministry of Posts and Communications has decided to withhold the offer of further premiums for the shares.

A Salvage Claim.

INTERESTING SHIPPING CASE.

STRANDING OF THE "AKASHI MARU."

27th inst.

A very interesting salvage claim was heard in the Supreme Court, this forenoon, when Messrs. Chan Tak Loong and Company brought an action against Messrs. Butterfield and Swire and the China Navigation Company, Limited, to recover the sum of \$50,000 for services rendered in connection with the stranding of the steamer "Akashi Maru."

The case has evoked much interest among the shipping community, therefore, when the trial opened, quite a number of shipping men were present in the court-room.

Mr. W. W. Slade, who was instructed by Mr. J. Scott Harrison, of Messrs. Ewins and Harrison, appeared for the Chinese firm. Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. J. Geddes, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Massey, acted for Messrs. Butterfield and Swire.

The statement of claim set forth that the plaintiffs were merchants carrying on business at 26, Des Voeux Road West, and the defendants, Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, were the agents in Hongkong for the defendant company. The "Akashi Maru" left Amoy on a voyage to Hongkong having on board, stored in the treasure room, treasure in the form of coins to the value of \$150,000 consigned to the plaintiffs together with treasure to the value of \$8,141.25 consigned to other persons. The contents of which were unknown to the plaintiffs. At 8.25 a.m. on September 30th, 1907, the ship struck the outer pier of the North Mole Pier, and remained fast. At that time the wind was from the north east, and blowing with about force 5. There was a heavy swell on the port beam of the "Akashi Maru," and the tide was about high. Shortly after striking, the ship's assistance was made to the "Akashi Maru" belonging to the defendants, the China Navigation Co., Ltd., which was close by on a voyage from Amoy to Hongkong. The lifeboats of the "Akashi Maru" were launched and 62 stowage, and 7 first class passengers and the captain, officers and crew of the "Akashi Maru," 120 in number, were safely carried to the "Yehow," the lifeboats were manned by the crew of the "Akashi Maru," and saved during one or more trips by an officer and some of the men on the "Yehow." On her seventh and last trip the "Akashi Maru's" lifeboats, safely carried to the "Yehow" the captain and officers and the contents of the treasure room of the "Akashi Maru" all with the exception of one bag of mules which was lost on being lowered into the lifeboat. The "Yehow" proceeded on her voyage to Hongkong, and the nine bags of mules from the "Akashi Maru" were delivered to the plaintiffs and a boxes and parcels and one brown paper parcel were delivered to Butterfield and Swire. The plaintiffs afterwards found that one box of silver coins containing \$4384 had not been received by the defendants, Butterfield and Swire, making the value of the treasure which came into the possession of the defendants \$19,007.12, of which \$11,666 was the property of the plaintiffs. The defendants, Butterfield and Swire, at some date unknown to the plaintiffs, delivered to the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs the value of \$14,141.25, part of the treasure received from the "Akashi Maru," leaving treasure to the value of \$2956 in their hands; and the defendants claimed to be entitled to retain one-half of this amount, namely, \$1478.12 as remuneration for the salvage services rendered. On the 12th December, 1907, the defendants delivered to the respective owners one-half of the treasure held by them, leaving in their hands treasure to the value of \$1478.12, of which \$11,666 was the property of the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs claimed: (1) That the award due to the defendant company for salvage services rendered to the plaintiffs in saving the plaintiffs, said treasure be assigned by this honourable Court; (2) That the defendants be ordered to deliver to the plaintiffs the \$10,833 in their possession, less such sum as may be awarded for salvage services rendered to them; (3) Or that in lieu of damages the sum of \$10,833 less such sum as may be awarded as aforesaid; (4) \$1,000 damages for the wrongful detention of the said \$10,833.

The defence set up by Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, argued that they had no interest whatsoever in the subject matter of this action. In all matters and things connected with the claim they had acted merely as the agents of the defendants, the China Navigation Co., Ltd., and in no other capacity. The China Navigation Co. said that on the voyage of the "Akashi Maru," and at the time of the salvage services, the "Akashi Maru" was carrying a large number of passengers, and also treasure belonging to the plaintiffs and others, and that the passengers and treasure were saved from loss solely by the exertions of those on board the "Yehow." The wind was blowing with force of 6 and upwards, and while the "Akashi Maru" was in danger of being completely lost, together with all those on board, the salvage services were rendered. It being observed by those on the "Yehow" that those on the "Akashi Maru" were launching lifeboats, those on the "Yehow" waited until those boats rowing with the wind and tide, ran alongside, and then all the occupants of such boats, consisting of certain of the passengers and certain of the crew of the "Akashi Maru," were saved and landed upon the "Yehow." The second journey of the "Akashi Maru" was even more difficult and dangerous than the first, by reason of the force of the wind and sea. The number of persons rescued from the "Akashi Maru" was 135 in addition to the captain, officers and crew. During the second journey of the said lifeboat, a large craft, manned by Chinese, attempted to intercept the course of the lifeboat and prevent her from reaching the "Yehow," and such a danger existed from the attempt being made, that it was decided to fire upon the "Yehow" was fired upon by those aboard the "Yehow." The China Navigation Co. said that the total amount of treasure which came into their hands amounted to \$10,833.86 Hongkong currency, of which \$11,449.93 and no more was claimed by plaintiffs as their property. The China Navigation Co. said they had a lien on the sum claimed by the plaintiffs and that they were entitled to retain such sum as a reasonable remuneration for the salvage services rendered. The defendants, the China Navigation Co., by way of alternative defence to the whole action brought into Court the sum of \$2,444.93, and said that that sum was sufficient to satisfy the plaintiffs' claim.

In opening the case for the plaintiffs, Mr. Slade said that the action was one to assess salvage services, brought not by the salvors, but by the owners of the property which was saved. The defendants, he stated, had adopted a decidedly unusual course of practice by taking the law into their own hands and assessing the value of their services at half the value of the treasure saved and keeping it, instead of doing what is usually done, by applying to the Court to assess the value of their services and to fix the award to which they were entitled. It was a matter of common experience in the Court that salvors were usually paid half the value of the property saved, even when they had done only well, and

the fact that possibly the reward would be enhanced by the weather being made to appear worse than it perhaps was, sometimes tended to make them think it was very bad when it was only bad. In this case they were dependent to a large extent on the logs of the "Yehow." The logs were written approximately at the time of the occurrence of the events, and they were perfectly content to take the allegations in the logs, which, he thought, would be found to differ very widely from the allegations of witnesses who would now speak of their rescue of the treasure nearly two years ago. Mr. Slade then proceeded to state that he did not wish to minimise the value of the crew's services, but a claim of \$14,000 for rowing a quarter of a mile in a life boat which did not belong to them was rather a stiff charge. The total amount of the treasure saved was \$10,833.86 and out of that the plaintiffs would claim \$10,833.86, leaving \$3,084.12 belonging to other people. From the beginning, the defendants had claimed to be entitled to have the total amount saved, that was to say \$14,000. Taking \$500 as a fair day's pay, it worked out that they were demanding six weeks' pay for seven hours' work, rather a handsome scale of remuneration. In the early part of December, 1906, the defendants returned the whole of the treasure of the various owners on receiving a deposit of fifty per cent of the value. Salvage rewards ought to be liberal so as to encourage people to render salvage services, and he would ask his Lordship to render a liberal sum in this instance, making the amount in some sort of proportion to the services rendered.

His Lordship inquired what proportion of salvage generally goes to the owners. Mr. Slade thought it depended entirely upon the circumstances of the case. There was no fixed proportion at all. What goes to the owners is always in proportion to the risk the owners have run.

Counsel was continuing the address when the report closed.

The action brought by Messrs. Chan Tak Loong & Co. against Butterfield and Swire and the China Navigation Co., Ltd., to recover the sum of \$10,833 retained by the defendant firm for services rendered in connection with the stranding of the steamer "Akashi Maru," particulars of which we gave in our last issue, was proceeded with in the Supreme Court, this forenoon. Evidence was heard at length and the case resumed.

"HELD UP" ON THE PRAJA.

STEAM LAUNCH COXSWAIN STABBED AND ROBBED.

25th inst.

A highway robbery of a most daring character was committed at Yau-mat-pi last night, this being Chan Ki, the coxswain of the steam launch "Sam Ching." The highwaymen were experienced hands, and that their plans for escape were well laid down, notwithstanding the fact that the spot which they chose to carry out their nefarious trade is quite close to the business area, will be seen from the story which the coxswain related to the police.

Before going into details it would be well to explain that the Lee Kee Wharf, the scene of the outrage, is not very far away from the Yau-mat-pi Police Station, and is in constant use by ferry launches.

At about half-past ten o'clock last night when the ferry launches had stopped running, and the "Sam Ching" in particular had been tied up to her wharf for the night, her coxswain—Chan Ki—started to return to his home. As he stepped off the wharf to the street he was met by three men, one of whom asked him to get into a "top" he ordered, "we want you to empty your pockets." Looking up quickly the coxswain recognised one of the men as one of his passengers by the last trip. He was holding in his hand a pocket knife. A second man stood near him, while the third remained in the background.

The man with the knife ordered the coxswain to be silent, while he proceeded to rifle his pockets. For a second the coxswain stood fast, but when he realised what was going on he rushed at one of the robbers, and struck out. But numbers were against him, and he was seized by the throat and thrown violently to the ground. In the struggle that followed after this, the coxswain was twice stabbed on the left wrist. Coming to the conclusion that by struggling no good would result he allowed the robbers to do what they wanted, which consisted of his watch and chain and two sovereigns. The highwaymen then took the coxswain to a police station and reported the matter, giving a description of his assailants. Headquarters were notified, and a watch is being kept.

THE STRAITS OPIUM COMMISSION.

A Singapore correspondent writes as follows:

It is creditable to the gentlemen who accepted H.E. the Governor's nomination to form the Straits Opium Commission that they have kept their own counsel so well and for so long, thus precluding the possibility of discussion of half-formed opinions, which individual members might be inclined to express. After most patient inquiry into evidence from selected witnesses, much delay was caused by the tedious slow manner in which the Government press could undertake the work. This is now a sad to be almost all finished. The main issue at present is the report, which after a long process of preparation and subsequent prolonged discussion, in committee and frequent alteration, has been reduced to a series of findings to which the whole of the commission, save, we understand, appending their names, with a few riders in the case of gentlemen who wish to express their own views on minor points of more or less importance from various aspects of the questions involved.

This report will be duly sent to the Secretary of State, who ordered the appointment of the commission. After it has had his attention, its contents and his instructions will be laid before the Legislative Council, which in the ordinary course of events is not likely to be much before Christmas. Meanwhile conjecture may be rife, but curiosity must remain unsatisfied until the powers that be at Downing Street reach their conclusions and give their mandates.

AMERICA AND CHINA.

JAPANESE COMMENTS.

Tokio, August 28.

Après les suggestions allées-venues between the United States and China, the Japanese situation remains what benefit America would secure by concluding such an alliance.

Does America find it advisable, asks this paper, to depart from the concept of the Powers for the maintenance of the open door and of equal opportunities in the Far East? And does China believe that she will be able to exclude other Powers by allying herself with America alone?

The "Nichi Nichi Shinbun" is further unable to understand the reports of ill-feeling in America towards Japan, since, there is, not even the slightest trace of such feeling in Japan towards America.—Mr. C. D. News.

MORE BUILDING PROSECUTIONS.

TIME ALLOWED TO COMPLETE THE WORK.

25th inst.

The adjourned summonses from last week, taken out under the Public Health and Building Ordinance, were called on again in the Police Court, this morning. Everyone present expected some excitement as that which transpired on Friday last, but in this they were disappointed, the business of the day being of a cut and dried nature.

The summonses taken to-day were against Messrs. E. D. Sisson and Company, Sir Paul Chater, Mr. E. H. Sharp, the Procurator of the Dominions, Messrs. C. L. Gorman, and about 100 other Chinese property owners. The charges against the defendants were for not complying with certain regulations—in other words, not seeing that their properties were kept in proper order.

Mr. W. Hutton Rutter, who represented Sir Paul Chater and Mr. E. H. Sharp, was asked by the magistrate (Mr. Wood) if he was going to admit the charges.

Mr. Rutter replied that the notices were only received yesterday. As regards the notice for 516, Queen's Road West, he knew nothing of that.

The Court—But what about the other houses? Has the work been done?

Mr. Rutter—No.

The Court—Why not?

Mr. Rutter stated that he had sent the notices to the contractor, and if the work had not been done he supposed the contractor had not the time to do it. There were six or seven of his contractors now attending to the repairs of damage done during the typhoon.

The Court—If I make an order giving you fourteen days in which to complete the work would that meet with your views?

Mr. Rutter—Yes, but must I come up here again in fourteen days?

The Court—I don't think so. When the work is completed advise the P.W.D. and they will report to me.

With reference to the summons for house 516, Queen's Road West, Mr. Rutter stated that the notice had been served on the occupier, who took it with him to Canton. He (Mr. Rutter) had only received that notice, which had been sent to him on the 22nd instant.

The Court made an order of the work to be completed in a fortnight's time.

Mr. J. H. Seib, who appeared for Leung Yau Ting, the occupier of a house in Second Street, and who was summoned for maintaining a defective waste pipe, said that this (the summons) was the first notice he had received. The Court—But has not the occupier been served?

Mr. Seib did not know.

The Court asked how was Mr. Seib appearing for the occupier.

Mr. Seib—I am appointed Receiver.

The Court—Are you prepared to do the work?

Mr. Seib—If I am served with a notice.

The Court—You are not prepared to do it by verbal order?

Mr. Seib reiterated that he wanted a notice. They (the P.W.D.) had put him to

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

BRITISH MINISTER'S COMPLAINT.

The British Minister in Peking has sent a dispatch to the Chinese Government complaining of the slackness with which opium is suppressed in the various provinces, says the *N. C. D. News*. He states that according to the reports from the British Consuls in the various Treaty Ports, the consumption of the drug has recently increased instead of decreased. This, he says, is evidently due to the looseness with which the Opium Regulations are enforced by the provincial authorities. He adds that, if China cannot abolish the opium trade within ten years the Chinese Government will be asked to pay an indemnity to the Indian Government for losses sustained in reducing the amount of opium exported into China, and that the relations between Great Britain and China would thus be impaired. The British Minister's dispatch was subsequently presented to the Throne by the Grand Council for perusal. After she had read it over, the Empress Dowager at once sent for the Imperial Commissioners of Opium Prohibition, the latter were severely reprimanded and ordered to explain themselves. After their audience, the Commissioners held a meeting with the members of the Grand Council and it was decided that the cultivation of poppy in China would be prohibited within the next year. It was further decided to send a deputation to the various provinces to make personal investigations about the suppression of opium. Several other resolutions were passed at the meeting.

PROHIBITION OF POPPY CULTIVATION.

Under date 9th inst., the correspondence of the *N. C. D. News* writes—Viceroys Tuan Fang and Governor Cheng Chai-lai have jointly reported to the Empress Dowager about the prohibition of the growth of native opium in Hsichoufo, Hunan, and other districts where the active drug is produced in large quantities every year. The memorialists announce that, as nearly two years have now elapsed since the issue of the anti-opium Edicts, and as nothing has been actually done, with the exception of the closure of the opium dens in Chinese territory, to show that the Chinese Government is really in earnest, they have issued stringent orders to the various magistrates throughout the Province of Kiangsu commanding them to prohibit the planting of any kind of native opium within their respective districts from the latter part of this year. In its place the fields are to grow corn, wheat or other cereals. All farmers have been instructed to destroy their opium seeds. If they have already planted seeds, they must dig them out of the ground and substitute for them corn or other cereals, otherwise they will be arrested and punished and their fields will be confiscated to the Government without the slightest mercy. According to a memorial from Viceroys Chang Jui-chun, at Canton, similar stringent measures have been taken to restrict the cultivation of poppy in the Kiangsu Province, which produces the best native opium in China, commonly called Kiangsu opium. Recently Viceroys Hsiao Liang reported the suppression of opium growing in Yunnan. The province was proceeding apace, and added that this fact might be quoted to foreign countries interested in the opium trade as an indication that the Central Government in Peking has the co-operation of all the Provincial Governments in this important reform. The action of these three Viceroys in suppressing the growth of native opium within their jurisdictions has met with the approval of the Chinese Government, and instructions have been issued to the other Viceroys and Governors throughout the Empire advising them to exert themselves in following the good example set them by their colleagues in Kiangsu, Kwangtung and Yunnan. By such means opium will be suppressed before the expiry of the ten years fixed by the first anti-opium edict of September, 1906.

A FORMER HONGKONG SPORT.

HONGKONG BOY IN SHANGHAI.

Mr. N. H. Alves, formerly of Hongkong and now of Shanghai, where he has already shown his prowess in several athletic competitions, has been awarded his diploma from the Inch Institute of Physical Directors. Alves is certified to as having passed a severe examination and been found duly qualified to himself instruct in the best methods of (1) treating all physical defects, and (2) all bodily ailments. Mr. Alves is therefore recommended as an efficient and thoroughly qualified physical culture instructor, and that he is equipped with the latest and best methods of hygienic and physical culture treatment to give every satisfaction to any pupils he may treat.

Mr. Alves belongs to a family of excellent all round sportsmen, his father being Mr. Salavies Alves, the worthy president of the Club Lusitano, Hongkong. Before coming to our midst Mr. Alves' record was as follows:—Woo Championship, two years in succession, 1902-3; half mile, two yards Championship two years in succession, 1902-3. In 100 yards Championship, 1904, made record time of 56 seconds. Won a great many times the two and four lengths handicap. In the two lengths Interport between Hongkong and Shanghai (1904) V. H. Lanning representing Shanghai and N. H. Alves Hongkong, the latter won by a few inches. Time 40 1/2 seconds. Mr. Alves as captain of the team has a number of water polo matches to his credit. We wish Mr. Alves every success in his new sphere.—*Shanghai Free Press*.

A MUCH-WANTED MAN.

PRISONER ESCAPES FROM DOCK OF THE POLICE COURT.

One of the prisoners in the dock at the Police Court, yesterday morning, becoming annoyed at having to wait so long before his case was called, quietly slipped out of the dock when the coast was clear and disappeared. He has not since been seen. The man, Li Hing, was arrested on Sunday night on a charge of having returned from banishment. This accusation he did not deny. Early yesterday morning he was taken to the Police Court, and lodged in the dock, where one would naturally believe he was safe as if he were in prison. But this was not so. About an hour or so later the interpreter called, "Li Hing." Nobody answered. Again and again that name was called, but no reply came. The few prisoners in the dock at the time refused to be associated with that cognomen. It was dawned on them that the court-room that when dawned on them the Police Court. Li Hing had baffled the police. He had gone, but not to return. This piece of news was conveyed to the magistrate, who struck out the case and issued a warrant for the arrest of the fugitive. Later in the day the dock was examined, and it was obvious that the man had not been tampered with. It is the belief of the police that Li Hing belongs to a class of men who are not to be trusted, and that he is a dangerous character.

STRANDING OF THE "PATROL".

"PROTECTOR" TO THE RESCUE.

It is stated on good authority, that the cable steamer *Patrol* is badly ashore on the reef off Taijiao Aree point, and that she was going full speed when she struck, reports the *Singapore Free Press* of 22nd inst.

The Dutch steamer *Serie Ramee* passed the *Patrol* lying on the reef on the trip down from Sable-Papan, and slowed down. Capt. Koch signalled "Do you want help?" and received the reply "No." He then hoisted "Will report you to your owners," and continued his voyage.

It is a coincidence that Captain Simmonds sat as an assessor on the recent marine court of inquiry into the stranding of the *New Orleans*, in the same vicinity.

There is a probability that the salvage steamer *Protektor*, which has successfully floated the *New Orleans*, will proceed to the assistance of the *Patrol*.

It is understood that the *Patrol* struck during the night, and the accident was witnessed. There was a rumour in town last evening that she had been off. The reefs round this neighbourhood are generally hard coral and the ship may have suffered considerable damage.

UPHEAVAL IN A CLUB.

Everything does not seem to be as it should be between the members of the "Haag Yuen" Club, of 75, Wellington Street. The good old times that office boys' houses, boys' colleges and cooks used to have among themselves, the *Chic* dinners they gave to their friends look like coming to an untimely end. And all through what? It may be asked. Simply because one of the members—a seafaring man—took it upon himself to clear the club of some of its furniture. What happened? The club committee alleged that the furniture had been stolen; the seafaring member maintained that the club cover owned such property. The furniture he purchased himself and lent them to the club, and therefore he had a right to claim them when ever he liked and then the upheaval started.

The result was that an indignation meeting was called by the rest of the members to discuss the question, which still remained unsettled up to this morning (26th inst.), when the matter was taken before Mr. J. R. Wood (second police magistrate) to arbitrate.

Ng Shui Hing, the manager of the club, prosecuted Pau Tat Tai, the proprietor of the steamship *Shooh Maru*, for theft. The charge alleged that the proprietor "unlawfully and feloniously stole eight blackwood chairs and four tea tables belonging to the club on the 6th inst."

Mr. Reginald Harding appeared to prosecute, while Mr. J. Daniel, of Messrs. Johnston, Stokes and Master, was for the defence.

The story of the complaint was that he was manager of the "Haag Yuen" Club, of Wellington Street. Among other property belonging to the club were eight blackwood chairs and eight tea tables, which were missed on the 6th inst.

Cross-examined—Witness was the accountant of the club, which position he took on when the previous accountant left. Witness knew the defendant, and knew also that he was a good friend of the late accountant.

Mr. Daniel—Had this furniture been paid for when you took up the accountancy of the club?

Witness—Yes, all.

Have you got the club's accounts showing the purchase of this furniture?—Yes.

The books were produced, but there was no mention in detail of any particular by the club. The only entry that appeared was "To Furniture." Mr. Daniel handed the books across to his interpreter for examination. Mr. Harding objected to this, and suggested that what information was wanted should be obtained from the witness. No notice was taken, which brought forth the following retort from Mr. Harding: "What is giving evidence? Your interpreter or the witness?"

The matter was then dropped, and the case continued. Proceeding, under cross-examination, the witness said that when defendant took away the furniture he did not know. The taking away of the furniture was done in the night—there was no action on the part of the defendant as a "thief in the night." The furniture was paid for by the club. Witness was not present when defendant removed the furniture.

Mr. Harding (to witness)—Where do you work in the day time?—At Eschaboy's.

You are not at the club in the day time?—No. So the best time to enter the club was in the day when nobody is there?—Yes.

A member of the club of a year's standing spoke to getting the furniture from the Kwong Sang furniture shop, and paying for them. When was present when the furniture was removed from the club. There were only two persons in the club at the time—witness and the cook. Witness objected to the furniture being removed, but defendant said nothing; he simply gave the cook the order to clear out the furniture. Witness went and reported the matter to the police, but when they returned to the club the defendant and the furniture had gone. That night the members of the club held an indignation meeting, and speeches were made. From a street cook the "agitator" learnt that defendant had taken the furniture to the Hang Loong Tong.

The Court—How did the club start? Did you borrow money to start it?

The witness, who alleged that he was one of the promoters, said that a subscription of \$5 was made among the members.

How much money did it take to start a club?—\$5.

Did you get into debt?—Only with the furniture shop.

When you handed over the accounts was the club solvent?—It was.

Has the club ever had to borrow money?—No.

To your knowledge?—I don't know.

You have never attended any meeting of the club when it was decided to borrow money?—That is so.

Can you tell me what those negotiations were?—I don't know.

Mr. Harding suggested that the complaint should be called to answer that question. Complainant, who called, said that he was approached by the other side to settle the matter. Defendant did not go personally to the complainant. He sent a man named Wong. The question of settling the matter was put before a meeting, but no decision had been arrived at, as there were only two or three members who attended the meeting.

Mr. Wood—It has been suggested that you were willing to pay him for the furniture, desiring what was owed to the club?

Complainant—I did not.

Mr. Daniel submitted that the furniture was the property of his client. He had paid for them himself, consequently they were his. He had lent them to the club and was at liberty to remove them when he liked.

His Worship came to the conclusion that the charge was unfounded and discharged the accused.

CLUB "SECRETARY" SUBD.

CLAIM FOR REPAIRS TO THE BUILDING.

Siu Yik Man, the secretary of the "Ching Yuen" Club, of 55, Lower Lascar Row, was the defendant in an action brought against him in the Supreme Court, last Tuesday, by Tsang Wai Yuen, the manager of the "Wai Lee" contractor's shop, 141, Third Street, who sought to recover the sum of \$12; being for work done and materials supplied in connection with certain repairs done to the club.

Mr. Olio Kong Sing was instructed by the plaintiff. Mr. Reginald Harding withdrew from the case.

Mr. Kong Sing stated that the original claim was for \$12. At the last hearing the architect was engaged to report on the work. In his report which was on the file he stated that \$105 was a fair estimate of the work done. But Mr. Kong Sing did not think that his Lordship was bound to accept that.

Mr. Justice Gompertz stated that it was for Mr. Kong Sing to accept those figures, as the architect was called in as judge, and his figures were to be taken.

Mr. Kong Sing consented to that. A sum of \$105, he said, had been paid to his client's account by the defendant, and accepting the architect's figures, there now remained a balance of \$85.

Judgment for that amount was entered for the plaintiff with costs.

FOREIGN CAPITAL IN JAPAN.

A GENERAL SURVEY OF ITS INTRODUCTION.

Reviewing the history of the introduction of foreign capital, the *Toyo Keizai* remarks that the influx of money from abroad in any appreciable degree did not begin until after the conclusion of the Japan-China War. The earliest instance of borrowing from abroad in the form of a loan by the government in 1870 of one million pounds sterling at 9 per cent. interest for railway purposes. Subsequently, in 1873, the government raised a foreign loan to the amount of £1,400,000 at 7 per cent. interest for the purpose of buying up the pension bonds that were awarded the samurai and others when the feudal system of government was abolished. After the two instances above mentioned there was a gap of many years during which no attempt was made at the introduction of foreign capital. In fact, utilisation of foreign funds was regarded by many with feelings of dread and misgiving, and as a thing to be avoided rather than encouraged. While the Japan-China war was in progress Dr. Amazo (who is now the Editor of the *Toyo Keizai*) came forward with a proposition in which he advocated the raising of the necessary expenditure by means of a loan from abroad. This proposal evoked a chorus of protest from all sides, and Dr. Amazo's proposal was strongly condemned as jeopardising the independence of the country and likely to bring it to the position of debt-ridden Egypt. Such was the general view prevalent amongst the people at the time regarding the introduction of foreign capital. But the successful conclusion of the war with China, and the recognition of Japan by the world as a great power, led to a change in the old-fashioned ideas as to the introduction of foreign capital and heralded the dawn of a new era. In 1897 £3 million yen worth of domestic loan bonds were sold abroad; in 1899 a loan of 100 million yen sterling, bearing 4 per cent. interest, was raised in London; and three years later 50 million yen of domestic bonds were further sold abroad. The Russo-Japanese War paved the way to a freer access to foreign capital. During the three years and 100 million foreign loans to the tune of 1,000 million yen were raised not only in London, as was formerly the case, but in Paris, New York, and Berlin as well.

Side by side with the introduction of foreign money by the Government a similar venture by private concerns has met with success. The total amount of foreign capital borrowed by the Government and private organisations during the past decade is estimated to have been 1,400 million yen. The acquisition by Japan of 1,400 million yen of war indemnity from China benefited the country as much as it injured economic circles. Again the policy of keeping in London the indemnity fund received from China considerably raised the financial credit of Japan in the eyes of foreign capitalists. This must have been the reason that the sales of 4 million yen of bonds in London in 1897 and the raising of a loan for 100 millions in the same market in 1899 went with signal success. The achievement of Treaty Revision, the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and other events that followed have contributed towards enhancing the position of Japan, financially as well as politically. The great readiness with which the foreign capitalist responded to Japan's call for capital during the late war with Russia will be still vivid in the memory of many. There can be little question that this current, once set in motion, will continue to flow in greater volume and with ever-increasing speed, though it may be subject to periodical fluctuations. It is the fundamental principle of economics that capital should move in the direction where a higher rate of interest prevails. In Japan there are many undertakings such as railways, harbour works, and general industries, which are awaiting development, and Japan is prepared to pay a higher rate of interest on capital borrowed than prevails in Europe and America. The wider the knowledge the foreign capitalist possesses as regards Japan the greater the amount of foreign funds that will be introduced into the country. It is true that there has been a check to the influx of foreign money of late owing to a combination of various causes, but it is not by any means a passing phenomenon. Signs are not wanting that an improvement has already set in and there is no doubt that the introduction of foreign capital will in the future take place with more vigour and activity than ever before.—*Japan Chronicle*.

DROPPED DEAD.

SUDDEN END OF TWO MEN IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

According to reports received at headquarters no less than two Chinamen dropped dead in the Colony last Sunday. In both cases death is believed to have been caused by heart failure and heat. The first person to meet a sudden end was a public rubbish collector. He had just deposited a fare in Queen's Road and was making for the nearest vehicle stand to get some refreshment, when he was seen by a number of conferees to stagger and fall when a few yards away from the stand. When he was examined life was extinct. A couple of hours later a second case came to a similar end. Leaving the shop in which he was employed on an errand, the coolie stepped to the footpath, stumbled and fell forward. A number of the shop folk picked him to a bed. Steps were taken to resuscitate the man but death had already intervened. Both bodies were sent to the morgue for burial.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

THE YUNNAN FRONTIER DISPUTES.

Negotiations about the settlement of the recent Franco-Chinese dispute on the Tongking-Yunnan frontier are proceeding fairly smoothly between the French Legation and the Chinese Government, and it seems probable that China will give way to all the demands and the Chinese Government is willing to give satisfaction to France as will not impair China's prestige, it is believed in Chinese official circles here that the question will be amicably settled before long. The Peking correspondent of the *N. C. D. News* writes on 6th inst. The French Legation has made some counter-proposals, or demands to the French Government about the preservation of peace and the prevention of Chinese rebels from entering into Chinese territory either in Yunnan or Kwangsi in future. The insurgents who recently raised the so-called rebellions in Yunnan and Kwangsi had all entered Hoken and Chenshan from French territory with or without the knowledge of the French frontier authorities. Mr. Bachi has announced that the construction of a railway from Taiyuan to Hsien (Capitals of Shanxi and Shensi), was only a suggestion and not included in his demands for the frontier. It is stated that Taoist Kao Erh-chien, Chinese Frontier Commissioner, has reported to the Walwup that the French Lieutenant Weigand was killed by insurgents who after their rout in the Yunnan territory pursued by the Imperial troops. The latter did not fire on them, as they noticed that the insurgents were cut off by a body of Tongkingese soldiers under the command of French officers.

RING TABLE SAHIB.

INDIAN CONVICTED—SERGEANT COMMENDED.

A remarkable narrative of how an Indian—once a convict—was helped by a police sergeant into allowing him to run a gambling shop at Cheung-chau, New Territory, was unfolded at the Police Court, to-day.

About a week ago Bholu Singh went to Cheung-chau and applied to Sergeant Gordon, the officer in charge, for permission to open a gambling house, which was to contain two ring tables, he said. The sergeant gave the Indian to understand that it was against the law, and refused to listen any further to the Indian's pleadings. Bholu Singh took his departure looking very downcast, but turned up again yesterday morning carrying two boxes. One of the boxes contained his gambling paraphernalia, and the other a dozen bottles of beer. He walked into the station with a smile of contentedness on his face. He handed the box of beer to the sergeant, who at the time was ignorant as to its contents, and proceeded to leave the station with the other box, no doubt fully convinced in his own mind that everything was all right, and that he could start the gambling shop right away. As the Indian reached the door, Sergeant Gordon called him back and asked him what he had given him the box for.

"That belong beer, sahib. Belong for ring table, sahib" was the reply. The man was promptly given a week's imprisonment.

This morning, he appeared before the magistrate, charged with offering a bribe to a public servant. This charge was proved. In passing sentence, Mr. Kemp highly commended Sergeant Gordon for doing his duty in so well a manner, and said that he did not know what would have happened had the defendant succeeded in getting his desire in such a village as that.

An Indian was ordered to pay a fine of \$50, or in default to go to gaol for a period of six weeks.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA AND THE ATLANTIC.

A rumour circulated to the effect that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha intends to extend its operations to the Atlantic has, says the *Asahi*, been much strengthened as the result of the proposed increase of rates on the American railways and the abandonment of the Oriental shipping trade by the railway companies. The authorities of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha state that a proposal to open an Atlantic service has been mooted on more than one occasion by the directors of the company, but it is not considered practicable. It is true that more passengers and cargo are obtainable on the European line than on the Pacific line, while the number of steamers running between the Far East and Europe is comparatively few. But competition is very acute on the Atlantic service, and in establishing such service the company would be placed at a disadvantage in competition with the powerful lines of Europe and America. Consequently its present position as Nippon Yusen Kaisha cannot afford to devote funds to provide the accommodation required for an Atlantic service. At best the scheme is no more than an aspiration, but when the time matures such a service may be inaugurated.—*Japan Chronicle*.

ON THE MAKE.

INTOXICATED, "BOY" DETECTS CRIME FOR THE POLICE.

A very good story was told to Mr. J. H. Kemp (senior police magistrate) in the Police Court, to-day, when three men were arraigned in the dock—two being charged with obtaining a quantity of clothing under false pretences, and the third, a house "boy" named Chan Sing, with being drunk and disorderly.

Last evening Chan Sing, having partaken of a drop too much of his master's wine, or may be it was whiskey, started out for a walk. As he was staggering up Lower Lascar Row he met a Chinaman coming towards him with a parcel in his hand. Being in that frame of mind bordering on boldness, Chan stopped the man and inquired what he had in the parcel.

"My clothing," replied the coolie.

"Is that so?" queried the inquisitive Chan. "Then we will go halves if he is." "Why about?" said Chan. "Go halves with you?" demanded the coolie.

"Because I want half, and I am going to get half," shouted the staggering individual.

A district watchman, who had been listening to the conversation, and hearing the word "halves" mentioned so frequently, came to the conclusion that they were two robbers quarrelling over the spoils, and both must be arrested and taken to the Central Police Station, both being accused of the unlawful possession. After an hour or so of inquiry Sergeant Lee got to the bottom of the matter. Chan Sing was placed in a cell on a charge of being drunk and disorderly only. The coolie confessed that he and another, who was later arrested, forged an order, and obtained the clothing from a shop at 134, Queen's Road. Chan Sing was found to be correct. And so two swindlers were brought to justice, who otherwise might have got away unnoticed.

The two coolies were each sentenced to one month's hard labour, while Chan Sing, the "detective" was dealt with leniently. He was fined a dollar.

A FREE MAN.

PRISONER GIVEN LIBERTY AFTER SERVING FIVE YEARS.

25th inst.

After serving a sentence of five, out of the seven years' hard labour, which had been passed on him at the Criminal Sessions of May, 1903, by Sir Henry Berkeley (then acting as Chief Justice) Ho Hing, a shopkeeper, received the sum of \$10, which he had earned for work done in prison, and was given his liberty at an early hour this morning. As soon as he stepped out of the prison gate, a free man once more, he was taken to the Criminal Investigation Department, and instructed as to the duties of a ticket-of-leave man, which meant that for a certain period he had to report himself monthly at the nearest police station. He was then released.

Ho Hing was the master of a grocer's shop, at No. 205, Queen's Road West, and appeared to have been doing a fairly good business. Early in the month of April, 1903, Ho Hing insured his premises with the *Wai Lee* Insurance Co. \$2,000. The next night—on the morning of the 18th April—just a few days after the place had been covered by insurance, a fire broke out. When the brigade arrived on the scene it was discovered that the flames were confined to the basement while the ground floor was untouched, but the doors of the first and second floors were on fire. With the aid of some coolies, the slight outbreak was put out. The simultaneous outbreak of fire in the basement, first and second floors, and not on the ground floor, aroused the suspicion of the officers, and a search was instituted. On the staircase of the first floor a large quantity of wood and rags, thoroughly saturated with kerosene, was found, and in the kitchen of the second floor there were also rags saturated with kerosene. In the face of this, the master and his wife were arrested. They were both convicted, the woman being sentenced to three years.

Ho Hing was looking well when seen this morning. He appeared very happy on gaining his release, and was very communicative. He admitted having fired to the house, and smilingly added: "If I wasn't caught I would have got that \$2,000."

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

The *Novoye Vremya*, according to a *Mutskichi* Dampo telegram from St. Petersburg, writes in highly eulogistic strain about the tone of the Japanese Press with regard to the *Myio Maru* affair. The Russian journal regards this as a proof of the great change that has come over the sentiment of Japan towards Russia.

On the other hand, General Kurapatkin is once more quoted as saying that when the war was brought to a close the Russian Army had become superior in strength to the Japanese, and that at the time of the signing of the Portsmouth Treaty, General Linvitch might have assumed the offensive with a good prospect of success. Nobody will grudge the measure of consolation to the men who fought a losing game with so much valour, but after all it is futile to count on the "might have been" of life.—*Japan Daily Mail*.

SIAM'S TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

ARRIVAL IN HONGKONG.

The thirty-knot torpedo-boat destroyer and three torpedo boats, constructed by the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Kobe, Japan, to the order of the Siam Government, crossed the Bar as expected on Sunday night and came up river yesterday morning, reports the *Siam Observer* of 18th inst. The flotilla passed Paknam at 7.50 and came up the Chao Phraya very slowly, passing Bangkok Point at 9.30 a.m. They naturally attracted a considerable amount of attention, as they steamed along in single file against a fairly strong ebb tide. Somehow or other their arrival seemed to be generally known and rice and saw-mills poured out their crowds of labourers to see them go by, while cameras and binoculars were everywhere in evidence. First came the four-funnelled destroyer looking deadly and warlike, despite the fact that neither her guns nor torpedo-tubes had been shipped, as was also the case with the three smaller craft, which followed in their proper numerical order. All the vessels are painted "fighting grey" with yellow funnels, the torpedo boats having their numbers, 1, 2 and 3, shown by the white rings round their smokestacks. Upon arrival at the Rong Law the destroyer made up to the buoy immediately above the Royal Yacht *Chakri* and the three torpedo-boats in midstream just above it, N. 3 being highest up-river.

All the ships are flying the Siam flag and manned with Japanese crews who will, we understand, return at once to Japan, in the escorting steamship *Kokoro Maru*, with the exception of some of the technicians of the engines and who will remain until these are mastered by the present engineering staff of the Siam Navy.

Immediately after arrival the officers of the flotilla were too busy to enter into detailed explanation of the details of the craft, but they stated that nothing particular was to be chieftained as to the voyage. The ship had all behaved well and the weather on more than one occasion had been sufficiently bad to thoroughly test their stability and sea-going qualities.

The torpedo boat destroyer has two torpedo-tubes and carries an armament of six-pounders quick-firing guns, the smaller craft have one tube and smaller quick-firing guns on their conning towers and after hatch-covers. The destroyer, of course, carries a searchlight as well. Considering their long voyage they all looked remarkably spry and span and bore tokens on all hands of typical Japanese neatness and love of order.

The man-of-war anchorage just at present looks quite warlike as well as picturesque. In addition to the long line of naval launches, etc., along the east bank and the string of larger craft along in front of the Rong Law itself, the anchorage in mid-stream is full of Siamese men-of-war. These are as follows:—The cruiser *Mahat Rajakumar*, Torpedo-boat No. 2, and 1, the new destroyer, the Royal Yacht *Chakri*, the gunboats *Sugri*, *Zail* and another, the cruiser *Buriya Monkan* and two or three smaller gunboats, all looking very nice and spry, and span. The new arrivals, of course, are the grimmest looking craft of the whole lot, but there is manifestly a good deal of power masked under the more harmless appearance of most of the others.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

REPRESENTATIONS BY BRITISH MINISTER.

The British Minister in Peking has stated to the Walwup that the Chinese Government is about to issue new coins, into circulation, and that they should be taken to prevent it from doing so, as, he says, the trade of Hongkong has already been paralyzed by the subsidiary coins imported from that Colony by Chinese merchants.—*N. C. D. News*.

JAPANESE STEAMSHIP SUBSIDIES.

PROPOSALS FOR REDUCTION.

As we have already pointed out, the amount of subsidies granted under the Siam Navigation and Shipbuilding Encouragement Laws is steadily increasing, and the question of the amendment of the laws in order to check further increase was taken up in the Diet during the last session. The *Osaka Mainichi* notes that the terms of contract for the grant of special subsidies to the European and American services of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha expire at the end of the present fiscal year, and the Department of Communications has been considering the question whether it is necessary to continue the grant, and if necessary, what amount should be granted. The Department is also considering the amendment of the Siam Navigation and Shipbuilding Encouragement Laws. The estimate of the special subsidy for steam services for the present year amounted to ¥5,886,300, that of the Siam Navigation Encouragement bounty to ¥3,495,955 and of Shipbuilding Encouragement bounty to ¥1,995,140, making a total of ¥11,377,395, an increase of ¥3,886,620 on the estimate for last year. The amount of the shipbuilding and steam navigation encouragement subsidies continues to increase year after year. Steamship companies which receive special subsidies for their services are also granted encouragement bounties, and in this way receive double subsidies. This now appears to be recognized as objectionable by the Administrative Reform Committee.

A certain official in the Finance Department is quoted as saying that Japan, apart from France, the highest amount of subsidy to steamships of any nation. There would be no harm, he thinks, in paying such a large amount of subsidy to marine business if the finance of the Empire would allow of such an expenditure, but under present financial conditions it is necessary to restrict the amount granted to a reasonable level, and to restrict the development of steamship services. The restriction of these subsidies is regarded as one of the first things to be undertaken in the sphere of administrative and financial reform.—*Japan Chronicle*.

PITIFUL SCENE AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

UNDESIRABLES Huddled TOGETHER ON THE VERANDAH AWAITING TRANSPORTATION.

26th inst.

A large number of undesirable, who had been deported from the Straits Settlements and Saigon, were to be seen this morning huddled together on the verandah of the Central Police Station, where they had been placed by the police on account of the risk of their remaining, perhaps, for a week awaiting transportation, owing to the absence of any proper accommodation. The scene was a most pitiful one. In view of the fact that Hongkong is the dumping ground for the undesirable of the neighbouring ports, it behooves the Government, in the name of humanity, to have created some shed wherein to accommodate these men, men who are not in the best of health, instead of allowing them to exist in the open in all kinds of weather, which everyone should know is not conducive to better one's ailments.

This morning, seventy-two of these men were landed in the Colony. Sixty-eight arrived on the steamer *Phumpha* from Saigon, and the remaining four from the Straits Settlements by the *Glennie*. Detective Sergeant Geo. Wain is having a busy time taking the fingerprints and descriptions of all these men for the records, preparatory to sending them to "new pastures."

PRIZE CATTLE FOR JAPAN.

ARRIVAL OF FINE ANIMALS.

The N. Y. K. *Tamba Maru*, which arrived in port yesterday (24th inst.), brought a consignment of cattle for Japan, consisting of six bulls and 27 cows, of the latter of which nine have calves. These animals come from the estate of Mr. Andrew Mitchell of Bancksell, Kirkcudbrightshire, who is purchasing one of the largest exporters of cattle in the United Kingdom and has already sent many valuable animals to this country. The present consignment, eleven of which are for Kobe, are all prize and pedigree stock, many of them having taken prizes immediately before they left home. They are of the famous Ayrshire breed and are for breeding purposes, the stock raisers in this country being determined to create a new breed which will be no way inferior to European or American cattle. The *Tamba Maru* has also on board four Fort Evans cows of the South Devon breed and four pedigree St. Bernard dogs, with eight prize fowls, consigned to various breeders in this country. One cow unfortunately died on the voyage, but the remainder have arrived in splendid condition, having received every care and attention on board.—*Kobe Herald*.

WELL MERITED PUNISHMENT.

STREET SMATCHER SENT FOR A YEAR.

An exemplary sentence, and one which is sure to strike terror in the hearts of others, was passed by Mr. J. R. Wood in the Police Court, last Monday afternoon, on a man named Chan Sing, who was charged and found guilty of having snatched a gold ear-ring from a woman in Possession Street on Sunday last. The facts of the case were that on Sunday afternoon two women, one of whom is named Lau Tai, went out for a walk. They were about to enter a jeweller's establishment in Possession Street to make a purchase, when accused came up from behind and snatched a gold ear-ring which she carried in her hand. Accused was chased and captured as he was about to enter his home.

In passing sentence on the accused, Mr. Wood remarked that this case was the third to come up before him in two days. No good seemed to have been done by the punishment in the other cases, perhaps, on account of the insignificance of the sentence. The accused would, he said, be sent to gaol with hard labour, and also to receive twenty-four strokes of the birch—twelve strokes to be administered on admittance to gaol and twelve at the termination of the sentence. His Worship threatened to commit for trial the next man who appeared before him on such a charge.

THE MARRIED CLUB.

The wives of ten officers of the American battleship fleet, including the Captains of the *New Jersey*, *Georgia*, and *Norfolk*, together with two daughters of Captain Sutherland of the *New Jersey*, arrived at Yokohama on August 9 to await the arrival of their husbands. Two Yokohamans they will proceed to Manila by the *Yokohama Maru*, which is due to sail on October 10, the date of the departure of the *Yokohama Maru* from the port of Yokohama. The wives of the three officers of the *Yokohama Maru*, and also the wife of the Captain of the *Yokohama Maru*, are expected to visit the museum at Yokohama.

A Trial Trip.

NEW CHINESE CRUISER.

FOR THE CANTON SALT COMMISSIONER.

In the trial trip of the newly-built *Sui Nam*, the recently completed cruiser for the Salt Commission, successfully carried out this afternoon, the capacity and resources of Chinese firms have been once more demonstrated in the shipbuilding line. The cruiser, it may be remembered, was one of the many vessels that came to grief in the disastrous typhoon of the 27th July, but in her case, the extent to which she was damaged was fortunately of a nature capable of easy and quick repair. It was in Cheung Sha Wan Bay, off the builders' works, that the new little vessel got aground in the typhoon. On the morning of the 30th ultimo, she was successfully hauled off with the aid of the Dock Co.'s big tug. Her upper works were badly damaged and she had to be towed back to Kwong Hip Loong's shipyard for the necessary repairs. The repairs completed, the *Sui Nam*, for that is the name of the trim cruiser, underwent her trial run to-day.

At one o'clock in the afternoon a party of gentlemen interested in the shipping trade boarded the launch at Victoria Pier which had been placed at the disposal of the guests by Messrs. Kwong Hip Loong & Co., Ltd., with whom the contract for building the vessel had been placed by the revenue authorities at Canton. The *Sui Nam*, with steam up, was lying in the bay at Sam-shan-wei, where Kwong Hip Loong's works are situated. As soon as the party got on board anchor was weighed, and in the capable hands of Capt. T. P. Hall, who is in temporary charge until the vessel is delivered to the Canton Provincial Government, the vessel turned her nose in the direction of Cap-sai-moon Pass and soon the *Sui Nam* was speeding away to Aberdeen where she was to put her engines to the test over the regulation course. The party on board included Messrs. E. C. Wilks, W. C. Jack, Captain T. P. Hall, Mr. T. Skinner, Captain G. L. M. Willoughby, of the Government S.S. *Stanley*, Messrs. S. Farrel, P. H. Nye and representatives of the Kwong Hip Loong Company. Captain Yung Wang, of the Chinese Navy, will be appointed to the submitted command. He was in his typical Chinese uniform, and was lavish in his hospitality towards the visitors. Mr. Chai K. Fong, Official Superintendent, was present on behalf of the Chinese Government. Lunch was served on board when success in the *Sui Nam* was proposed and heartily responded to. The party then repaired to the upper deck to witness the results of the trip, when the satisfactory result of twelve knots an hour was recorded.

Late in the afternoon, on the return trip to Hong Kong, the party adjourned for tea. This time, the health of the genial Chinese Commander was heavily drunk. A second toast: "Success to the cruiser and her builders," was responded to with equal enthusiasm. Following are the dimensions of the *Sui Nam*:—Length 145 feet, beam 20 feet, depth 12 feet. She has twin screws and is fitted with two boilers carrying a developing speed of 14 miles an hour. A splendid engine and searchlight installation completes her equipments. Her armament consists of six machine guns. The searchlight is capable of discerning objects at a distance of three miles. Everywhere, up-to-date fittings meet the eye, and the vessel is thoroughly adapted for the purpose for which she was built.

The *Sui Nam* leaves for Canton at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning.

A COTTON DISPUTE.

DHANJIBHOY B. PETIT & CO. V. VARMA & CO.

In the Kobe Court this morning was heard an action brought by Mr. Dhanjibhoi B. Petit, the proprietor of Messrs. Dhanjibhoi B. Petit & Co., Nos. 7-11, the Phoenix, Fort Bombay, against Messrs. Varma & Co., Nos. 38B, Naka Machi, Kobe, reports the *Kobe Herald* of 20th inst. Mr. Hirata appeared for Plaintiff, but Defendant neither appeared themselves nor were represented.

Mr. Hirata, for Plaintiff, asked that the defendants be ordered to pay plaintiff the sum of ¥124,594.04. He stated that defendants have been engaged in import and export business in Kobe under the name of Varma & Co., dealing in cotton and other goods. Plaintiff supplied defendants with Indian cotton and defendants had agreed to be responsible for the drafts drawn by plaintiff upon such cotton. Plaintiff had sent numerous shipments of cotton to the defendants since February last and at every shipment had drawn drafts covering the price of the cotton, cashing these at a certain bank at Bombay, which was given the bills of lading. Those drafts were forwarded to the Kobe branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank and were accepted by the defendants, who at the same time received the bills of lading from the Bank. Defendants received cotton from the Nippon Yusen Kaisha by virtue of the bills of lading, sold them, and realized the value, but did not pay the drafts which they had accepted. The Kobe branch of the bank then sent the drafts back to Bombay, with the information that payment had been refused. Thereupon, plaintiff was obliged to refund the face value of the drafts with interest. One of the drafts was drawn on February 1, 1907, twelve on the 17th of the same month, one on March 24, and two on April 14, the total amount being ¥137,533.20. Defendants accepted them all, but did not pay any of them. Subsequently, however, on being pressed by Plaintiff, they paid a sum of ¥13,230.16, but on various pretexts neglected to pay the balance. Plaintiff had therefore, Counsel alleged, been fraudulently swindled out of a very large amount of cotton. He therefore asked for judgment against Defendants. Counsel added that for the interest and other claims an action will be instituted later on. In this action, only the face value of the drafts is claimed.

Judgment was reserved until Saturday next.

RAUB RESULTS.

The following is the result of crushing operations at Raub for the four weeks ending 15th inst.:—

Bukit Komar.—Stone, crushed 3,540 tons; Gold obtained 886 ounces; Average per ton 5 dwts.

Bukit Malacca.—Stone, crushed 1,993 tons; Gold obtained 97 ounces; Average per ton 5 dwts.

Result of Cyanide operations for 15 weeks ending 15th inst.:—Gold obtained 80 ounces.

The smaller quantity of stone crushed at Bukit Komar during the above four weeks is due to the hanging up of 5 stamps during 5 days of that period owing to breakage of a cam shaft.

A CHINESE RUMOUR.

MR. FUNG WA-CHUN, PROBABLE SUCCESSOR TO TAO-TAI WEN.

A rumour is current in Chinese circles that Mr. Fung Wa-chun, comprador to Messrs. Shewan Tomes & Co., will probably be the eligible successor to Tao-tai Wen in the department of Foreign Affairs at Canton. Tao-tai Wen and Mr. Fung were former school-mates in the old Government Central School (now Queen's College) and it is not at all improbable that, at his suggestion, Mr. Fung was mentioned as his successor. We give the report for what it is worth, as, in the absence of Mr. Fung Wa-chun in Canton, we are unable to obtain confirmation or denial.

HONGKONG WATER POLO SHIELD COMPETITION.

7TH ROUND.

On the afternoon of the 21st inst. the last two matches in the Hongkong Water Polo Shield Competition took place at the Victoria Recreation Club's enclosure, and in spite of the rain, a good number of sporting enthusiasts turned up, more particularly to witness the match between the Royal Engineers and the 8th Coy., Royal Garrison Artillery. The former were very much fancied and odds were given that they would win with a margin of at least a couple of goals to their credit, but their backers were disappointed and never expected the Artillerymen to put up the splendid fight that they did.

The 8th Coy. started well by pressing down on their opponents at the commencement of the game, but before long, Gunner Ward got away from his man and netted. The Engineers, however, equalised in less than a minute after, when Sapper Gibson shot beautifully. At half time the score stood 1 goal all, and in the second half the Engineers made several attempts to net, but the backs of the 8th Coy. were always alert as was also their crack goal-keeper, who saved some very difficult shots. Both teams played excellently throughout this fast game, goals being few, and the passing on a whole very good.

The result at the call of time was 1 goal all. The second match between the *Tamar* and the Corinthian Yacht Club was also a pretty good one, although the latter scored 7 goals to their opponents' nil. The naval men, lost some good opportunities to score when almost right up in front of their opponents' goal, but even then they could not have equalised, with their rivals who in the first half had already scored 4 times.

The 8th Coy. Royal Garrison Artillery, we understand, have forfeited their game against the 83rd Coy. and the League Table now stands as follows:—

Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Total.
V. R. C.	6	0	1	13
C. Y. C.	7	0	1	13
R. E.	4	2	0	9
S. H. C.	3	3	1	7
H. M. S. Tamar	2	5	0	4
83rd Coy. R.G.A.	1	6	0	2
88th Coy. R.G.A.	0	7	0	0

2 points for a win.
1 point for a draw.
The final in the Hongkong Water Polo Shield Competition between the Victoria Recreation Club and the Corinthian Yacht Club will in all probability take place in about a week's time, when additional interest is sure to be manifested in this game, after the splendid match played a fortnight ago.

SWIMMING.

A Team Race, which excited considerable interest, took place last Wednesday afternoon at the Victoria Recreation Club's enclosure, before a very large gathering. The teams were:—1. Claxton (Capt.), P. M. Remedios, A. J. V. Ribeiro, F. K. T. A. Cordeiro, A. J. Mackie and H. W. Matthysen.
2. C. J. Cooke (Capt.), H. C. Sayer, J. M. C. Lopes, F. de Rosa, M. A. Figueiredo, C. Buzi and U. Galluzzi.
3. C. Humphreys (Capt.), A. E. Alver, E. Humphreys, J. M. R. Pereira, C. A. Rodriguez, J. Forbes and R. Galluzzi.
4. C. C. Wilt (Capt.), A. H. Carroll, A. V. Darrow, A. R. Ellis, A. S. Ellis, E. M. O. Remedios and E. Buzi.

Taken on the whole, the swimming was very good. C. Humphreys and C. J. Cooke's teams were looked upon as the probable winners, but Wilt's team created a surprise by finishing first, Claxton a very close second.

WATER POLO.

Immediately after this team race, a very good game of Water Polo was played between teams representing the V.R.C. and Royal Engineers, and although the home team were a bit lagged after the team race, they played well, netting once in the first half and adding another couple of goals to their credit in the second. The Engineers played an excellent game too, but could not prevent their powerful rivals from scoring. Sapper Carr played well for the Engineers and stopped a good many difficult shots at goal.

WATER POLO SHIELD COMPETITION. The final in the Hongkong Water Polo Shield Competition between the Victoria Recreation Club and Corinthian Yacht Club takes place on Wednesday next, the 2nd September, at 6 p.m. sharp, at the V.R.C. enclosure.

It will be remembered that these two teams met about three weeks ago, when after a very hard game, it resulted in a draw, neither side scoring.

SWIMMING.

The V.R.C. hold their first Swimming Fête on Saturday, when 6 events will be contested, commencing with a "Two Lengths Handicap," Plunging, Three Lengths Handicap, Rowing Header from Springboard, Team Race and Water Polo.

THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.

The *Asahi* has received the following London telegram, dated August 17:—It is reported from Washington that most of the responsible American papers are silent as to the views expressed in Australian papers regarding the visit of the American Battleship Fleet. According to *The New York Times*, the American Government intends to adopt a settled line of policy in regard to China, as it believes that the maintenance of that Empire's territorial integrity is threatened. The paper urges conclusion of an American-German Alliance instead of the American-Chinese combination suggested by the *New York Herald*. The Washington correspondent of *The Times* cables that it is certain the American Government secretly entertains doubts as to the tendency of Japanese policy. If, however, the visit of the Battleship Fleet to Yokohama proves successful, these suspicions are likely to disappear. The silence of leading American papers concerning the welcome accorded to the Battleship Fleet in New Zealand shows the correspondent adds that they fear that a resumption of the war rumours which prevailed last year would greatly injure the political and economic relations between Japan and America.—*Koh Herald*.

A BOOKING BILLY.

CURIOUS SCENE ON THE WHITEFIELD ROAD.

Two "outs" coming together make a hard bump. He was a very sorrowful Chinaman, who was working hard, when a billy got remarked in language which cannot be printed that he had no right there. It may seem humorous, but as a matter of fact the Chinaman—a licensee of the P.W.D.—was working. He was in the attitude of defence—not to say defiance. Mr. John Billy refusing to accept explanations gave him a large bump. Unfortunately, Mr. Billy's attempt was very successful, for he nearly killed the man. To show that all was above board he handed the Chinaman another bump, with the result that the poor licensee had to be taken to hospital by the Wanchai Police.

It should be explained that the Chinaman was busy engaged looking after the telephone wires, and he was crouching while he was repairing some fallen wires on the Whitefield Road, at Tai Hang village. Never suspecting that the belligerent was watching his attitude, and expecting the Chinaman to buck him at any moment, Mr. "Billy" taking no chances, bowed his head most gracefully, made a most reverberating noise and charged. The Light Brigade of Balmain wasn't in it. Much to his astonishment the licensee was thrown three feet. When he picked himself up in order to ascertain his injuries he received another blow that he decided that the earth was not worth leaving.

Sometimes later he was picked up by the police and taken to the Government Civil Hospital, where he now lies in a precarious condition.

LANDSLIDE AT YAU-MA-TEI.

ONE COOLIE KILLED.

As the result of a landslide which occurred at Yau-ma-tei some time last Wednesday afternoon, one coolie was killed and another narrowly escaped fatal injury. From a statement made to the police, it would appear that two men were engaged in shifting earth at the foot of a hill off the Kowloon Road. The men had just loaded their truck and were about to leave when a large portion of the hillside, which had become loose by the recent rain, suddenly collapsed and came down the hillside like an avalanche. One of the coolies was buried in the debris, the other escaping with a few scratches. No sooner had the accident occurred than the Yau-ma-tei Police were notified, and Lance-sergeant Mills proceeded to the scene with an ambulance. The unfortunate coolie was extricated after some trouble, but he died on his way to hospital.

CHINESE COMMERCIAL COMMISSIONER.

SPEAKS FOR THE CANTON GUILDS.

Among the most interesting of visitors brought by the steamer *Empress of Japan* is H. H. Koi Lai Law Shee Kee, who, attended by his secretary and a suite of five, has been sent to Canada and the United States by the governor of Kwangsi province, South China, to investigate the industrial, commercial and mining resources, with a view to expanding trade, reports the *Vancouver World* of 27th ult. The party debarked at Victoria, and after a day or two there, will come on to Vancouver. After a visit to New Westminster, they will proceed to Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and San Francisco, and then eastward overland.

Mr. Tao-tai Law Shee Kee said he would be in British Columbia about a month, making investigations. Although he was not connected with the enterprise for the formation of steamship lines similar to the subsidized Japanese national steamship company, such as the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which is being organized by the 73 guilds at Canton, he believed his investigations would be useful in furtherance of their project, and delegates were to follow him to work on behalf of the steamship company, some of whom were probably already on the way. The new Chinese steamship company was a project which was appealing greatly to the Chinese people, especially in view of the boycott against Japan. The Chinese considered that they were equal in ability as seamen and business men with the Japanese, and if Japan could make the steamship lines, now a feature of many trades in the Pacific, profitable for Japan, they considered that Chinese national steamship lines, which could become transports in war time, if necessary, could be equally well undertaken by China. The idea was to first organize local river and coast-line lines, and then to extend the services to trans-Pacific lines.

LAWN BOWLS.

CIVIL SERVICE DEFEAT POLICE.

On Saturday afternoon last the return match between the old rivals—the Police and the Civil Service—was rolled off at Happy Valley. The game turned out to be a very interesting one. The Police team opened well, and a while back seemed to have been keeping on their side, but towards the end of the game the Civil Service men drew up and won. The scores were: Civil Service, 81; Police, 65.

POLICE.

P. C. Ogg
A. H. Ogden
P. C. McHardy
P. C. McLennan (skip)
P. C. Glendinning
L. S. Parr
P. S. Watt
Insp. Robertson (skip)

9. R. Hudson
A. Carter
R. Duncan
Insp. Ritchie (skip)
L. S. Fox
J. Quinn
P. C. Bell
Insp. Withers (skip)

15. W. H. Woolley
E. W. Dawson
M. McIvor
L. E. Brett (skip)

At the conclusion of the game the "skip" of the two clubs played a game of their own, which ended in a win for the police.

THE GREAT UNREGISTERED.

The "Unregistered Boy" in Hong Kong is as active in utilizing what he considers to be his God-given opportunities, as he is in Singapore. In the Northern Colony two Europeans charged a boy, commonly in their employ, with theft. Since the prisoners had been liberated on bail complaints had in a meantime, discovered a pile of pawn tickets representing articles which he had stolen from the house. To the employers that represents a long course of dishonesty. To the boy the pawn tickets were tokens of a career of industry. To the Government that represents the normal charged a boy, commonly in their employ, with theft. Since the prisoners had been liberated on bail complaints had in a meantime, discovered a pile of pawn tickets representing articles which he had stolen from the house. To the employers that represents a long course of dishonesty. To the boy the pawn tickets were tokens of a career of industry. 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A GUARANTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY.

CASE FOR THE DEFENCE OPENED.

At the Supreme Court, last Monday, Mr. M. W. Shide, who is appearing for the defence, addressed the Chief Justice at great length in the case in which the Imperial Bank of China is claiming from Leung King Wo, compendior to the C.P.R. Company, (1) to recover the sum of \$140,045.65, being the amount of surety of one Leung King Wo, deceased, under a written contract dated 28th August, 1897. (2) Compounded interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum with half-yearly interest upon the various amounts composing the amounts from the following dates respectively:—(a) Interest on \$186,098.85 from 15th November, 1902, until payment or judgment, (b) Interest on the sum of \$10,600.79 from 1st May, 1902, (c) Interest on three sums (\$55,444.75, \$13,550.53 and \$62,444.44) from 1st July, 1900, until payment or judgment.

Counsel raised a number of points in defence, the most important of which were:

1. The defendant's liability determined on the expiration of the agreement of the 13th August, 1897, i.e. the agreement in force when the guarantee bond was signed.
2. The defendant was released by the appointment of Leung King Wo as agent.
3. The defendant was released by the appointment of Leung King Wo as compendior.

SERIOUS ASSAULT AT YAC-MA-TI.

COOLIE INJURED BY FALLING BUCKET.

While a coolie was engaged at his work at Yau-ma-tei last Sunday morning he received serious injuries as a result of his prompt removal to hospital for treatment. The assault, for assault it was, was a most cowardly one and it is to be hoped that the police will succeed in bringing the accused to book. The coolie, it would appear, was employed in scrubbing out some buckets in Temple Street, when some person living in one of the nearby houses, becoming annoyed at the noise created by the coolie, let fall a bucket, which fell on top of the coolie's head. The poor man collapsed to the ground and later was found in an unconscious condition by the police who had him dispatched to hospital for treatment. The police are making efforts to find the bucket to its owner and in this work it is to be hoped they will be successful. The unfortunate coolie received a nasty gash on the head, but is not in a serious condition. His discharge from hospital will be only a matter of a few days.

DAMAGING A ROOF.

UNWARY HOUSEHOLDERS.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday morning, Mr. Leonida Ribeiro claimed from Mr. Marcel Antonio Vas the sum of \$80 for damage done to her house.

The lady was represented by Mr. G. E. Morrell, of Messrs. Goldring, Ballow and Morrell, while the defendant was represented by Mr. Otto Kong Sing.

Mr. Kong Sing—I would ask your Lordship to make an order for particulars.

Mr. Morrell—Particulars have been supplied. The claim is for damage done to the roof of a house.

Mr. Kong Sing wanted to know what the damage was. The typhoon might have caused it.

His Lordship—It is not usual in this Colony for a tenant to damage the roof of a house.

Mr. Morrell—Defendant's and other children were allowed to play on the roof, and they did the damage.

Mr. Morrell agreed to give Mr. Kong Sing inspection of the contractor's bill, and the case was adjourned.

CHEAP PHARSAIC GLORY.

TRENCHANT CRITICISMS OF THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

In the course of a leading article the *Singapore Free Press* has the following trenchant criticisms of the Colonial Office:—When the people of this Colony observe the trenchant criticisms of the Colonial Office, which should be the natural protector of the interests of the Crown Colonies, but finds a fatal facility in becoming the accomplice if not the prime agent in their financial undoing, in regard to the extinction of at least one-fifth of the Hongkong revenue from opium excise, it must be plainly understood that the situation is so pre-natal with immorality, that if circumstances will allow the Home Government will not hesitate to pursue chase on a cheap pharisaic glory for itself, no matter how in the process the lifeblood of a Crown Colony may be spent. We may assume a certain degree of honesty on the part of the Imperial Government, and imagine that if it gratifies what some people call their conscience, that Imperial Government forbids the Colonial Governments to make indulgence in excise commodities expensive and therefore profitable to the Colonial Governments, steps will be taken by the Imperial Government to recoup the Colonial Governments for losses of the Imperial Government's schemes. There is such a precedent of honesty, in the abolition of slaveholding in the West Indies, and the payment of compensation to the slaveholders whose legal property in 18th century had been legitimately confiscated. The precedent is a sound one, and as well known as the Gladiators we did well out of the compensation they received from their West India slaveholding. We are not the least inclined to attribute honesty to the present Government in such a case as the question of compensation to Hongkong and the Straits Settlements. We do not count with the constituencies, ergo, we and our interests have no existence. The Imperial Government, however, is well fortified in the matter by the simple fact that its commitments are in the way of notational extravagances are so enormous, that it could not be honest if it would. We cannot attribute to its intelligence the admirable recourse to its own impetuosity, as a plea for declining to make good the revenue losses of the Eastern Crown Colonies in such measure as their revenues from excise may be interfered with. It will more probably gloat in its strength and in our helplessness, and rejoice in the opportunity to "earn us a few millions."

The Home Government would probably see the Colony at Guam, or at Jorico, or Ramoth Glead or Gebena, before it would move a finger to cut down its own receipts in the way of Military Contribution from the Eastern Crown Colonies, in any proportion to the extent in which, just because it dandled wall' pleases, it dictates the abandonment of our own revenue, one fifth of which goes into its military maw. The Imperial Government is galloping into insolency as hard as it can, and the expectation that it will forego an ounce of Crown Colony fish, even if it bleeds that Crown Colony simultaneously to death, propels that Downing Street Shylock has not yet shown himself quite at his best. The plaintiff is that the Government has chucked about its expenditures so recklessly that it cannot for the life of itself see where the revenue to meet all that extravagance is to come from.

TODAY'S GYMKHANA.

SELECTIONS FOR THE EVENTS.

An anonymous contributor, who signs himself "Old Joe," kindly forwards us with his selections for to-day's races at the fourth meeting of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club. They are as follows:—

1-furlong Handicap—Ard Patrick. Gymkhana Stakes—Coxcomb. Welter Race—Forfar. 1-mile Handicap—Sofrao Rose. 12-mile Handicap—Astral.

SMUGGLER CAPTURED BY THE POLICE.

VANCOUVER CHINESEMAN ARRESTED FOR SMUGGLING ARMS INTO THE COLONY.

On the arrival of the C.P.R. liner *Empress of Japan* yesterday morning, the Water Police boarded the vessel and placed under arrest three Vancouver Chinese on a charge of smuggling arms and ammunition into the Colony. It might be stated that prior to the arrival of the *Empress of Japan* the water of the Colony, Inspector Langley and his men were notified that a bold attempt was being made by a number of alleged reformers to smuggle contraband into the interior of China. When the *Empress of Japan* moored at her quay yesterday, Detective Sergeant Wilton boarded the vessel and proceeded to the baggage room, where he thoroughly inspected every piece of baggage. In three chests, all of which had false bottoms, the detective made a haul—a haul which had not been equalled in recent years. In one chest he found 200 rounds of ammunition; in another chest he came upon one Windsor rifle, 1,000 rounds of ammunition and a set of bullet refilling tools, and in the third chest he brought to light a Winchester rifle and 1,300 rounds of ammunition. The chests belonged to three Vancouver merchants—Lee Lin, Ip Wai and Li Fu—who were placed under arrest and released on bail of \$100 each. This morning, in the Police Court, the accused were charged with being in possession of arms and ammunition without a permit from the police. Each pleaded guilty to the charge. Li Fu was fined \$10, while the other two had each to pay \$100. The arms and ammunition were forfeited.

THE "TENYO MARU."

On the *Tenyo Maru's* maiden voyage to San Francisco she is alleged to have developed a somewhat serious list. Her cargo of raw silk, which was stored in supposedly watertight compartments, was found to have been damaged by water on arrival at her destination, and it is believed that a leakage was caused by the strain of listing. The *Tenyo Kisen Kaisha* has so far been unable to furnish any explanation of the damage, and some of the insurance companies at Yokohama now declare that they will only carry moderate risks on this vessel, and will only accept limited reinsurance. While the *Tenyo Maru* was at San Francisco an effort was made to remedy her listing by putting in upwards of 1,000 tons of pig-iron ballast. As regards the damage caused on the outward voyage, insurance companies at Yokohama state that no doubt all claims will be paid, but as the mischief was not caused by "sea peril" the owners of the vessel would be responsible. Captain Goings, one of the identical vessels of the Company, who was in command of the *Tenyo Maru*, resigned his post on the vessel's return to Yokohama, and the *Japan Advertiser* states that the designer of the Company has been replaced. It is stated that the ship's ballast at San Francisco overcame the bid list which the *Tenyo Maru* had when she came into port.

UNION JACK AT THE FORE-PEAK.

When the *Tenyo Maru* left San Francisco for Hongkong, a British port, her ultimate destination, in accordance with universal maritime custom she was flying the British flag at her fore-peak. To this exception was taken by some of the passengers, and to humour the objectors, the Union Jack was run down and the Stars and Stripes were hoisted in its stead. The incident of course arose from ignorance of shipping custom, but it seems a pity that the objectors were allowed to have their own way.

SINGAPORE IMPORT TRADE.

TERMS OF CREDIT.

For some little time past representatives of the Import Trade have been in conference, with a view to coming to some arrangement to restrict the present long credit given to dealers in the Bazaar. The matter has been thoroughly discussed, particularly from the piece goods point of view. There was general concurrence in the view that it was desirable to have a fixed limit for credit, say sixty days, after which delivery of goods should cease. But there are grave difficulties seen by many, in arriving at such an understanding as will practically establish the custom; and divergent views as to whether the present time is opportune for restricting the present system of credit even if six months' notice is given to dealers. Briefly, importers and dealers are apparently agreed that shorter and definite credits are desirable, but have not yet come to definite understanding as to how it can best be done, without the grave dislocating trade. The matter, the *Singapore Free Press* understands, will be further discussed.

MARINE COURT.

GERMAN SKIPPER FINED.

In the Marine Court, this morning, before the Hon. Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., Harbour Master, Captain G. L. M. Willoughby, master of the Government's *Stentley*, charged Rudolf Hirsch, master of the German *Admiral*, with unlawfully allowing robbing to be thrown from his ship at 11 a.m. yesterday. Defendant denied the charge. It was stated by the prosecutor that at 11 a.m. yesterday morning, while he was crossing the harbour, he noticed that ashes were being dumped overboard from defendant's ship through a square port on her portside. There was a European at the time leaning over the rail and watching the refuse in the act of being thrown over the ship's side. He was quite certain they were ashes. When the port was tried up, the ashes began to fall out, and they were then shovelled overboard by someone he could not see.

Defendant's statement was to the effect that he asked his engineers and officers about the matter on receiving the summons, and the answer he got was that they knew nothing of it. Neither was he in a position to offer any explanation.

A fine of \$50 was imposed.

STORY OF AN ARMED ROBBERY.

TWO ARRESTED; SIX AT LARGE.

The story of a very daring armed robbery was heard at the Police Court this afternoon, before Mr. J. H. Kemp, which brought to light another instance of the devil-may-care character of some Chinese at out of the way stations in China.

In this case, the chief actors were a band of eight desperadoes, two of whom were placed in the dock this afternoon, the remaining six having successfully evaded the clutches of the law.

Mr. R. Penny, of Messrs. Dancy and Bowley, appeared for the prosecution, and in outlining the alleged facts of the case, he said that this was a case of armed robbery, which was perpetrated on the night of the 17th January of this year. The scene of the outrage was the village Tin Poo Tow, in the Pungu district. On the night in question, a large band of robbers, six or eight in number, broke open the house of one Hang Cheo Tak, a farmer. Two of them carried torches and the rest were armed with revolvers. They found the master of the house, Hang Cheo Tak, and warned him to keep quiet or threatened to shoot him. They came, as the old man was entering his son's room, the latter being the only other occupant of the house, a fortnight or two before previously. They followed him and made both him and his son kneel down, at the same time admonishing them to keep perfect silence. They then ransacked the premises, and took possession of \$18 in subsidiary coin, which was kept in the room where the son slept. They then took their departure. In concluding, the prosecutor stated that the witnesses he was about to call had every opportunity of watching what had taken place in the house, and were able to identify the prisoners. The accused have been known for a great many years in their native district.

Evidence was taken and the case remanded.

THE OPIUM MOVEMENT.

THE SEATTLE CHINESE.

Seattle Chinese are organizing a branch of the anti-opium society that has been started and fostered under the Chinese and English Governments at Shanghai, and will within a short time affiliate with the international organization, which has gained a firm foothold in the Chinese empire.

Chin Keay, a prominent member of the Chinese colony, said yesterday (July 27) that the movement originated in China, is spreading all over the Pacific coast and that a strong society has been organized in San Francisco. Encouraged by the Chinese Government, the plan is to furnish antidotes for the habit in the form of a compound which the victim drinks in a tea and furnish him with money while he is trying to rid himself of the habit. A cure can be effected, Chin Keay declares, in three or four days.

"British Columbia has stopped the sale of the drug for three months," said Chin Keay yesterday. "I read this in a Chinese newspaper, and wrote to prominent Chinese there for confirmation of the report. There will be a conference of the English and Chinese Government officials assisted by prominent Chinese in America, with a view of extending the anti-opium society and assisting measures to stop by law the sale and use of the drug. The meeting will be held in January at Shanghai. Locally we have not yet organized a branch society, but it is being talked up among us and we expect to add a stronger society to that founded by the Chinese Government within a few weeks."

ACCIDENT TO THE "PATROL."

FULLER DETAILS.

It has been ascertained that the Telegraph Company's cable steamer *Patrol* came to grief at five o'clock on the morning of the 13th inst., while proceeding at full speed. There was a light breeze and the morning was clear. The *Patrol* ran up on a reef about a mile from the Aroo bank lighthouse. The bows were raised considerably after the grounded. The lights were extinguished to save the vessel, and the vessel was not under control, and the engines were put full speed astern. She remained fast, however, and Marconi messages were sent to Singapore for assistance.

The coral reef where the *Patrol* struck was about a mile from the lighthouse, and it is difficult to understand what the vessel was doing so close in. The passage is several miles broad and is said to be quite safe. The light, a very bright one, should have been picked up a good while before she struck. The reef is marked on the charts.

It was rumoured in town yesterday, reports the *Singapore Free Press* of 22nd inst., that the *Patrol* has been refloated, and was not making any water.

On Friday last the *New Orleans* was anchored off the Stagen toiling station three miles from the spot where she struck the rocks. She had a mass of chains round her and had apparently jettisoned some 1,000 tons of phosphate.

CONTRACTOR IN DEBT.

A claim for \$500, due on a promissory note, was brought against Chan Ah King, the well-known building contractor, by the Kwong Yau Sing firm, of 315, Des Voeux Road Central. The promissory note was dated 25th March last.

Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the plaintiff firm. Mr. A. Deacon, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, for the defendant.

When the case was called Mr. Grist asked for an adjournment on the ground that the plaintiff was not present. He said he thought his client had made a mistake and gone to the Police Court.

Mr. Justice Gompertz—Why?

Mr. Grist replied that they were such ridiculous people that they would go anywhere.

Mr. Holborn said that it was an adjournment was allowed he would want costs for to-day's attendance.

To this Mr. Grist objected, saying that his friend had no defence to offer, and that he had attended in the hope that the plaintiff would not appear. He knew that the defendant wanted to consent to judgment.

Mr. Holborn—If my friend wants us to consent to judgment, we will do so on terms.

Mr. Grist—I can't consent, unless interest is given.

Mr. Holborn consented to pay interest at the rate of eight per cent., and a stay of fourteen days was granted with liberty to apply.

CONSENTS TO JUDGMENT AND INTEREST.

26th inst.

A claim for \$500, due on a promissory note, was brought against Chan Ah King, the well-known building contractor, by the Kwong Yau Sing firm, of 315, Des Voeux Road Central. The promissory note was dated 25th March last.

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Mr. Holborn consented to pay interest at the rate of eight per cent., and a stay of fourteen days was granted with liberty to apply.

On and after 1st September, 1908, the rate of postage on parcels to Germany via Naples will be 60 cents on each parcel in addition to the postage payable if sent via Gibraltar.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

CONSULAR VISIT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 21st August.

H.E. the Viceroy will receive the American Consul at Canton to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

LIKIN COLLECTIONS.

The collection of Likin dues in Canton during the second ten days of the present month as reported by the Likin officials amounted to \$3,091.59 taels.

ANOTHER CRUISER FROM HONGKONG.

It is ascertained that in addition to the four shallow draft patrolling gunboats now in course of construction in Hongkong, the Canton authorities have placed another order for a similar vessel with a speed of 13 knots an hour from a firm of shipbuilders in your Colony. This latter vessel is designed to draw a draft of only a few feet. It is believed that the order has been placed with Messrs. Kwong Hip Loong & Co.

THE JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

With the view of making the Japanese boycott regulations to be observed without intermission in a perfectly strict manner, the merchants of the marine products guild here assembled at a meeting yesterday, when they all declared to continue their adherence to the regulations as stipulated and at the same time to deal in native products as much as they can in order to promote native industries. Some of the most prominent speakers stated that they would keep a sharp lookout on any of their members who may commit a breach of their Guild's agreement.

ANOTHER FLOOD RELIEF BAZAAR.

A meeting has been arranged to take place on the 2nd instant at the Seventy-two Guilds Assembly Hall for the purpose of completing arrangements for the organization of a Bazaar in Fatsan to collect funds in aid of the flood sufferers. It is reported that many persons have promised their services in the interest of the forthcoming Bazaar.

THE RECENT TYPHOON.

With reference to the typhoon of the 25th ultimo the total loss of lives on the "flower boats" alone in Canton harbour is reported to be over 300, but so far only about a hundred of the bodies have been recovered.

PLAQUE IN HEUNGSHAN.

Plague has broken out in the Heungshan district and many cases of the disease are reported to have occurred during last week. The Canton Fong Pin Hospital has been approached to send doctors to that district in aid of the patients. At the request of the hospital authorities the Kwangchow Prefect has placed the gunboat *Shin Fv* at the disposal of the institution to convey the medical men who left here to-day for Heungshan.

BLACKMAILING LETTER TO BRITISH FIRM.

Cases of blackmailing letters to foreign firms on the Shamen from robbers with demands for money have been frequently heard of recently, and it has now again come to notice that Messrs. Dacot & Co., a few days ago, received a similar letter bearing nearly the same signatures as those on the letters received by other firms. The original letter has been forwarded by the receiver through the acting Consul-General to the Viceroy for his information. The Viceroy has given instructions to his subordinates to exercise their best efforts for the apprehension of the writers of the blackmailing letter.

THE JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

In Tung'ing street there are three native shops who are not members of the cotton piece goods guild. These shops have recently imported a large quantity of cotton piece goods of every description from Japan. The members of the guild of the cotton piece goods guild on discovery of the buyers of the Japanese goods have convened a meeting to take steps to deal with them.

FLOOD RELIEF BAZAAR.

The amount collected from the patrons of the Canton Flood Fund Bazaar on the following day was \$500. It is satisfactory to learn that the patrons of the Bazaar were prompt with the money they had promised on the articles at the Bazaar and paid their bids cheerfully.

RELIEF MEASURES.

The Canton Central Relief Committee is now busily engaged in transhipping rice to the riverine districts to supply the villagers who are now hard at work in reconstructing the embankments that were broken by the recent flood.

THE KONG HAU MUTINY.

The Viceroy has received a telegram from Kwangsi stating that the mutiny in Tai Wong Kong has been quelled and peace restored, and that Admiral Li Chun is expected to return to Canton in a few days. Admiral Li, though he himself will return to Canton, has left three of his gunboats with troops to be located in different positions for the protection of the merchants.

APPOINTMENTS.

Tsai Lum Shiu Yung has been appointed director of the Imperial Telegraph Administration here (commercial department), temporarily, in succession to Tsai Chong Ping Wai who has been transferred to Peking. The Canton Tantai for the Development of Industries, who he has been assumed charge of, will be made to act, in addition to his own duties as director of the same administration (official department), to replace Tsai Wen Tiung Yau who has been appointed to be Imperial Assistant Resident Minister at Lhasa.

THE JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

The Canton Self-Government Society has issued circulars convening a general meeting for the 24th instant in connection with the development of native industries and the maintenance of the Japanese boycott.

The Canton Self-Government Society has received from the Hongkong Chinese Club on Club a sum of \$107 being fine collected from a certain Chinese shop (name not given) for breach of the Japanese boycott agreement.

FLOOD RELIEF.

Immediately after the disastrous typhoon of the 25th ultimo, the Viceroy issued a proclamation prohibiting the owners of the flower boats which were swept away from resuming their former business in the harbour. The boat people, during the last few days, petitioned the Viceroy in large numbers earnestly praying for his sanction for the reconstruction of their craft and the resumption of their business as before.

RELIEF FUND.

A further sum of \$535 was collected, on the 22nd instant, from the patrons of the Canton Flood Fund Bazaar.

JUNK ROBBERY.

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon of the 22nd instant, a robbery took place in Yang Yau street, at a shop under the style of Wo Ho. The robbers entered the shop one after another under the guise of would-be customers. When the whole gang had gained admittance into the premises they shut the shopmen up in a room and removed all valu-

able articles that they could lay their hands on. The booty taken away by the robbers is stated to be of a value of about \$5,000.

EAST RIVER DEFENCES.

Prefect Cheung has been sent by the Viceroy to make a tour of inspection along the East River with the idea of building fortresses on strategic points.

THE KONG HAU MUTINY.

Admiral Li Chun, after an expedition of five days in Kwangsi to suppress the mutineers in Tai Wong Kong, returned to Canton yesterday afternoon. He has submitted a report on his expedition to the Viceroy.

THE JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

The cotton piece goods guild in Canton has recently revised the regulations regarding the Japanese boycott for the observation of all its members.

VILLAGE ROBBERY.

On the 21st instant a gang of over thirty robbers attacked Kwachow village, in Shun Pak district. The robbers ransacked several houses and made away with two children besides a large quantity of booty.

FLOOD SUFFERERS.

It is ascertained, at the meeting held yesterday by the Central Relief Committee, that, up to the end of the present month, the number of sufferers by the recent flood in the different riverine districts, as reported to Canton, is about 800,000. The Committee is now making arrangements to distribute the funds collected among the unfortunate. The Relief Committee has in hand altogether a sum of about \$400,000 which were received from local residents, Hongkong and other places.

NEW KWANGCHOW PREFECT.

Expectant Prefect Ku Kun Cheung has been appointed Kwangchow Prefect, in succession to Chan Moong Tsang, who has been appointed to the post of the District Magistrate of Canton. This newly appointed official will assume charge of office about the beginning of the ninth month.

JUNK PIRATED.

A week ago, a junk, with a cargo of sundry merchandise proceeding to Kwong Ning from Chumshui, was pirated when she was passing Shui Tung. The pirates transferred the goods to their sampans by which they boarded the junk, but when they found that their sampans were not large enough to carry away the entire plunder, they sailed away with the junk to a place called Tai Tung, where they released her after depredating her hold of all cargo. The owners of the junk have reported the case to the Nantoh Magistrate, informing him that their cargo taken by the pirates was valued to the extent of about \$700.

HONAM PRISON.

The officer in charge of the Honam police station proposed to establish a work-house to be attached to that prison for the accommodation of prisoners convicted of minor offences. He has submitted his suggestions to the Viceroy for his approval.

GERMAN CONSULATE.

During the temporary absence on leave of Dr. Roulier, Consul for Germany at Canton, Mr. A. Higgs will be in charge of the German Consulate here.

MAP OF KWANGTUNG.

A number of the graduated students of the Military College will be selected for the purpose of making a correct map of the whole province of Kwangtung.

FLOOD RELIEF FUNDS.

For the three days from the 23rd to 25th instant, the amount of money collected from the patrons of the recent Canton Flood Fund Bazaar is as follows:—23rd, \$637; 24th, \$418, and 25th, \$704.55.

For some days attempts have been made by the people of Fatsan to organize a Bazaar in that town, following the example of the promoters of that in Canton, in aid of the flood sufferers, but so far arrangements have not been completed, owing to the difficulty of selecting a suitable site for the purpose.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

As directed by H.E. Chang Chih Tung, superintendent of the Canton-Hankow Railway, the Provincial Treasurer Wu, the Provincial Judge Cheung, Tsai Wong and the two district Magistrates of Nantoh and Jonyu proceeded to the Canton-Hankow Railway Company's offices on the 26th instant to supervise a meeting held on that day for the purpose of re-electing two-thirds of the members of the present board of directors of the Company to be retained in office for the coming year. The members elected at the meeting on that day were:—Chai Po Chi, Kum Kuo Ching, Kwong Kam Chuen, Leung Yu Tung and Chu Nam Chou. Another meeting will be held to-day to elect new members to fill the vacancies of the other one-third, and the above officials will be present again at the meeting.

REWARD FOR ARREST OF COUNTERFEITER.

The Bannermen authorities here have offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest of a man named Shui Ah Chuen, who was in the habit of turning out counterfeit silver coins.

THE AMERICAN FLEET.

Tsai Luk King Fu, formerly assistant English teacher in Queen's College, has been deputed by the Viceroy to proceed to Amoy with the mission to welcome the coming American squadron on its arrival there.

ELECTRICITY CUT.

On the evening of the 26th instant a fault of a gambling house in Wai Oi street while cleaning an electric lamp came in contact with a live wire and was killed instantaneously from the shock.

CHEAP RICE SALES.

The amount realized from the sale of cheap rice in the four shops for the four days, from the 26th to the 29th day of the month, were as follows:—

	East	West	Hong
26th inst.	\$1,000	\$1,380	\$1,000
27th	1,000	1,000	1,000
28th	1,300	850	1,000
29th	1,692	1,104	1,380

VICEROY CHANG'S CLEMENCY.

Li Kah Chek, formerly an official in Canton, who was dismissed by ex-Viceroy Shum Chun Huan, for alleged corruption and malpractices, during his administration in the Kwang Kwang, has now been reinstated in his former position and title on the recommendation of H.E. Chang Jen-chun, who had been instructed to investigate the alleged charges against Li. General dissatisfaction is expressed by the people here on the news being received of Li's reinstatement, and the native newspapers in this city contain considerable comments on Viceroy Chang's action in favour of Li. It is reported that the reinstated official is about to return to Canton and will serve again under the Canton Provincial Government.

The *Kiang-Han Jih-Pao*, a native newspaper published in Hankow, has been suspended by the Independent of the Hupeh Provincial Police, by order of the Hukwang Viceroy, for having reproduced certain articles written by K'ang Yu-wei and Liang Chi-chao.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

AFRICANS WHO SNEEZE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." DEAR

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	109 3/16
Do. demand	109 1/2
Do. 4 months sight	109 1/2
France—Bank T.T.	232 1/2
Do. demand	232 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	43 1/2
Do. demand	43 1/2
India T.T.	133 1/2
Do. demand	133 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	75 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	75 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	86 1/2
Do. demand	86 1/2

Buying.

1 month sight L/O	109 1/2
6 months sight L/O	109 1/2
30 days sight San Francisco & New York	133 1/2
4 months sight Sydney & Melbourne	44 1/2
4 months sight Hongkong	44 1/2
4 months sight Germany	43 1/2
Bar Silver	73 1/2
Bank of England rate	23 1/2
Sovereign	51 1/2

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE mails en *América Maru* and *Keimaru* were brought by the *s.s. Empress of Japan*.

STATION leave has been granted to Lieutenant B. E. Coke, R.E., from 9th to 23rd September, 1908.

WE have received the report and statement of account of the Nippon Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., and also of the Meiji Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Tokyo.

MESSRS. Caldwell, McKegregor & Co. are issuing sample bottles of the Aquarius dry ginger ale, a non-alcoholic beverage, for which they are the local agents.

DIRECT railway traffic between Peking and Mukden will be opened on September 1. The railway north of Wufengtien has been temporarily interrupted owing to storms.

FOR conveying kerosene in the street, without the regulation labels, a shop called, Leung Hai by name, of 27, Queen's Road West, was fined \$75 last Thursday morning by the Police Magistrate.

MESSRS. Shewan Watson & Co., local agents for Messrs. James Watson & Co., Ltd., distillers, of Dundee, are issuing a very fine desk blotter with a dark promoter, advertising that firm's famous Scotch whiskies.

THE Governor of Kwangsi, Chang Ning-chi, has obtained Imperial sanction to make increase in the duty on rice, wheat and salt in this province. It is stated that the proceeds will go to the Kwangsi Army Reorganization Bureau.

THREE coolies were charged in the Police Court, last Monday, with being found in the servants' quarters of 2, East Avenue, Kowloon, on Sunday, without the permission of the occupier—Mr. E. R. Miller. They were each fined \$4.

A BATCH of forty-eight griffins, consigned to the Shanghai Horse Bazaar, arrived at Shanghai, from the North on 2nd inst., by the *L.C.S. Koonching* and were offered for sale by public auction on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. They are said to be of very good quality.

TELEGRAMS from Amoy state that the vessel and ammunition, which were recently seized by the Chinese, have been confiscated, and that the Chinese captain of the sailing ship, in which it was attempted to smuggle the contraband into Chuanchoo, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

WE are given to understand that the steamer *Keimaru*, formerly of the *Macro* run, has been sold to the Manila Government. The vessel is now undergoing repairs at Kwong Tak Cheung yard, at Sam-shul-pu. She is expected to leave for the Philippines in about a fortnight's time to take part in the inter-island trade.

A VERY unfortunate accident is reported as having occurred in the harbour last Wednesday evening. A fireman belonging to the steam launch *Kokoon* while on duty on the water, saw the ship, over-balanced himself and fell into the water. He sank immediately. A search was made for his body, but up to Thursday morning without results.

A COOLIE named Li Kwai, no fixed place of abode, was charged this morning (24th inst.) in the Police Court, with being a vagrant and vagabond, and returning from banishment. Accused was arrested at three o'clock this morning. He was found by policeman hiding on the stairway of 59, East Street, and being unable to give a good account of himself, he was locked up. At the Central Police Station he was recognized as having once been banished. The accused was remanded.

VICEROY Hsu Shih-chang, of Manchuria, has recommended Tao tai Tiao Tachon to the Throne for some responsible post. Tao tai Tiao, who is a protégé of Viceroys Hsu, was formerly Japanese interpreter to the Waiwui and Director of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs at Mukden. It will be remembered that he was denounced to the Throne by a Peking censor in July last for his weak submission to the excessive demands of the Japanese authorities at Mukden for salt and fishing rights, and other affairs in South Manchuria.

WONG KAN LING, a hawker, evidently is a diligent reader of the local newspapers. He must have become aware, through the columns of the press, that the Imperial astronomer at Peking had reported the appearance of a comet about midnight. A-his naked eyes failed to observe the nebulous train of the heavenly body, in his night vigils, he appropriated a \$5 telescope last Wednesday night whereupon to discover the comet. He failed to satisfactorily account for the possession of the telescope to the Police, whose inequity and Wong's seeming ignorance of the instrument's ownership cost the hawking astronomer \$5, the amount of the fine by was called upon to pay at the Magistrate's on Thursday morning. The next week the story of Wong Kan Ling is his appointment to an assistantship under Director Figg at the Kowloon Observatory.

ON the recommendation of H. E. Chang Chih-tung, Comptroller General of the Ministry of Education, who is well known for his interest in educational matters, the Peking Government will establish in the Capital an Imperial University, in which will be taught the following subjects:—Law and politics, classics and literature, medicine, commerce, agriculture, philosophy, and the sciences and arts. The University is to be opened next year, and the sum of \$1,200,000 required for the construction of buildings, etc., has already been provided for. It is estimated that an annual appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the upkeep of the University will be required. Meanwhile a deputation under Mr. Shang Yen-yin, a Compiler of the *Hsiao Academy*, has been sent to Japan to make personal investigation concerning Japanese universities.—*N. C. D. News.*

LICENSES to shoot and take game are due for renewal or issue on 1st prox. the fee for which is \$10.

THE Honourable Mr. A. M. Thomson returned to the Colony on the 14th inst., and resumed duty as Colonial Treasurer.

ALTHOUGH no official transactions are recorded, the September buyers' price of Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf shares rose on 17th inst. from Tls. 155 to Tls. 167 1/2.

MR. LIN SIM-SUNG, the compradore of the Barque *de l'Indo-Chine* at Hankow, has subscribed a sum of \$1,000 to relieve the sufferers of Huangchow.

MR. DEVERIA, of I. M. C. In-door staff, Tientsin, formerly of Lappa Customs, Macao, returned from France on the 9th inst., with his bride, Mr. and Mrs. Devéria were given a cordial welcome by a number of their friends.

THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., announce that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending Aug. 28, 1908, amounted to 23,835.03 tons, and the sales during the period to 13,597.10 tons.

A TOKIO despatch of 17th inst. states:—The proposal of an alliance between China and America is ridiculed at Tokyo, where it is remarked that busybodies are endeavouring to sow mistrust between China and Japan.

THE reports as to the condition of Mr. Poppe, the Russian Consul, continue to be highly favourable, and are such as to encourage the general hope which exists for the safe and complete recovery of the popular official.—*China Times.*

THREE stowaways were found on board the steamer *Hoi Ming*, which reached port early this morning (23rd inst.) from Kongsong. The trio were charged in the Police Court, this morning, with being on board without permission, and they were each fined \$5.

MR. Sutton, recently of Hongkong, has taken charge of the San Nicholas Iron Works at Manila. Mr. Sutton has had a wide experience as a consulting engineer and constructor, both in China and Great Britain, and brings to his new position a large practical knowledge.

COUNT JEZERSKY, Manager of the Tientsin Branch of the Russo-Chinese Bank, left that port on August 12 to visit the *Peking & Tientsin Times*, to take up his new appointment as manager in Shanghai. Mr. D. Droschewski, who is understood to have severed his connection with the Bank.

An Imperial rescript has been issued permitting H. E. Li Chih-chi, the retiring Chinese Minister at Tokyo, to wear the decoration of the First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure, bestowed upon his Excellency by the Emperor of Japan on the 11th inst., when the former presented his letters of recall.

No person shall sell or otherwise deal in or permit to be sold or otherwise dealt in any goods, which shall have been manufactured or made in the New Territories held under grant, lease or licence from the Crown without having first obtained from the Land Officer a licence for that purpose.—*Government Gazette.*

POLICE Sergeant Brazil, who is stationed at Stanley, prosecuted a shopkeeper at the Police Court, last Saturday, for selling *raw silk* without a licence. The accused admitted the charge, and was fined one dollar, the magistrate, Mr. Wood, taking into consideration that the shopkeeper had been in gaol on remand for a week.

WE regret to record the death, which took place on the morning of 17th inst., at Hankow, of heart failure, of Mr. J. Thyn, head of Messrs. Melchers and Co.'s office at Hankow. The deceased was well known and highly respected by all classes of business men in the territory, and his family figure will be missed by many residents both of Hankow and Shanghai.

RULE 24 (7) of the Rules made by the Governor-in-Council on the 28th September, 1905, as amended on the 3rd May, 1906, 13th December, 1907, and 15th April, 1908, as to the conduct of examinations for certificates of competency in the Mercantile Marine has been further amended by the addition of the words "and of the British Signal Manual" at the end thereof.

An employee of the Cotton Mills at Causeway Bay, who was found guilty in the Police Court, last Saturday, of robbing an old woman of her goat on the Coffee Plantation on Friday, was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour. Inspector Fenton, who prosecuted, identified the accused—Kwok Tsang—as having returned from banishment, and on this charge he was given an extra six months' gaol.

THE *Hankow Daily News* reports the death from cholera, which occurred on August 17, of the Rev. K. Kondratsky, Russian priest. He was taken to Dr. Ross's hospital at 2 a.m. but never rallied, and died at 11 a.m. The deceased was sixty years of age and had been in Hankow five years. He was formerly at Dalsey. Over three thousand people have died of cholera at Wuchang within the past half month.

B. M. RANDOLPH, an able seaman of the U.S. S. *Galveston*, fell overboard while making preparations for hoisting a launch on board on Thursday last, 13th inst., at Shanghai, and was drowned. The *Galveston* was anchored off Ewn Road and at the time Randolph fell into the Huangpu there was a strong current flowing and he was immediately carried away. D. cented was twenty-four years of age. His body had not been recovered on 16th inst.

THE Ministry of Finance has reported to the Throne that the Imperial granaries in North Tientsin and in Tientsin are getting seriously empty owing to the limited quantity of tribute rice that has been transported from the South of late. The two provinces of Chekiang and Szechuan have to send up two million bushels each of rice to Peking. The Ministry concerned asks for an Imperial rescript commanding the grain to be sent north without delay.

THE Japanese gunboat *Fukumi*, which recently entered Lake Tungting on the upper part of the Yangtze, is reported to have stuck in the mud on account of the low water. After the crew of the gunboat had dredged the mud, the *Japan-China Steamship Company's* boat *Kanamaru* tried to pull the vessel off, but without success. The naval authorities in Tokyo considered that attempt to float the gunboat would be of no avail before the water has risen after heavy rains or else after the thaw next spring.

ACCORDING to a Chinese paper at Shanghai, Prince Kung, one of the Imperial Commissioners of Opium Prohibition has instructed the Viceroy at Nanking to request the foreign authorities in Shanghai to issue certificates to those people in the Settlements who have the opium-smoking habit and to order that those persons who fail to apply for such certificates shall not be allowed to smoke opium. There are now no less than 7,000 Metropolitan officials who have broken, or are breaking, their opium-smoking prohibitions.

It is stated that the construction of a light-house at the entrance to Kusanan harbour, south-western Korea, has been started.

WORKERS are invited for the erection of a market on a site at the junction of Chater and Macdonnell Roads, Kowloon Point.

THIRTY members of the crew of the *Miya Maru* have been released at Vladivostok. The refusal of the six men who were sentenced to death is still pending.

THE names of Doctors H. G. Hobson and G. H. Lloyd Fitzwilliams have been added to the register of medical and surgical practitioners qualified to practice in this Colony.

ON the last voyage of the *C.R.R. Luzzo*, across the Pacific from Japan, she struck a whale, with the result that a blade of her propeller was broken off. What damage was sustained by the whale is not stated.

THE report that Japan has opened negotiations with a view to participation in the Bering Fishery Treaty is premature, though Japan would probably consent to any overtures that may be made in regard to becoming a party to this Treaty.

COUNT Komura, who is on his way from London to take up the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs in Tokyo, arrived at Mukden on 18th inst., and will stay there for two days. He has received a cordial welcome from Viceroy Hsu Shih-chang.

A SUMMONS has been taken out by Mr. B. Lohu, who resides at 130, Macdonnell Road, Kowloon, against T. F. Lohu, a clerk, in the employ of Messrs. Alvarez and Company, for assault, alleged to have been committed on the 21st instant. The case was called on at the Police Court, last Tuesday, and remanded for witnesses.

THE *Hankow Daily News* is informed that the response to the invitation for tenders for contractors' material for the Hupsh section of the Canton-Hankow railway was most satisfactory in view of the fact that sufficient time could not be allowed to communicate with Europe in order to save the autumn working season. Six well-considered tenders were received.

THE Imperial Commissioners in charge of the prohibition of opium-smoking have found out that the Provincial Treasurer of Hupsh is an habitual opium smoker and a memorial will shortly be presented to the Throne calling its attention to this fact, but whether, or not, the opium-smoking official will be so summarily degraded and removed from his office as Wen Hui and Tsi Chang remains to be seen.

The following is the programme of the next boxing tournament to take place in the City Hall in the first week of September:—Simmis, U.S.S. *William*, vs. Roberts, Dock Yard Police; 20 rounds. Perkins, Middlesex Regiment, vs. Anderson, of the same corps. McKenna, U.S.S. *William*, vs. Rowson, Middlesex. McGuire, U.S.S. *William*, vs. Meyers, Middlesex. Referee: Mr. Parker.

SHARKS are unusually abundant this year along the coast between Tientsin and Chefoo. The German gunboat *Luchs* saw several hammer-headed sharks sporting around its sides. The native fishermen caught two white sharks close to the Tientsin wharves. The residents in Tientsin have been notified not to go out for out to sea without being accompanied by a boat from the German harbour.—*P. & T. Times.*

FOUR of the Chinese crew of the steamship *CHIH* were arraigned before Mr. J. H. Kemp in the Police Court, last Saturday, charged with smuggling opium into the Colony. Something like 350 lbs. of prepared opium were found in their quarters when the vessel was searched. Evidence was heard at length. The accused denied the charge, and his worship discharged them, but ordered the confiscation of the drug.

THE police arrested two more men last Sunday for stealing hair ornaments from women. The accused were Wong Kung Kuei, coolie, of Yuen San Lane, and Chan Sui, an employed shoemaker, residing at 13, Salt Fish Lane. On Saturday afternoon, it was stated, Wong got away with a gold ear-clip, valued at \$6, which he snatched from a woman's head on the Praya Central. Chan was alleged to have played a similar trick in Queen's Road on Sunday. The ear-clips were handed over to confederates, who escaped. Both cases were remanded.

OWING to the backwardness and confusion in the reforms commanded by successive Imperial Decrees, such as army reorganization and schools of modern learning, in the instruction of officials and in the financial and judicial departments of the various provinces, the Central Government has instructed the provincial authorities to exert themselves to the best of their abilities to accomplish the governmental reforms expected of them and to send a monthly report to Peking upon what they have done in the preceding month.

THE *Eastern Times* reports that besides intimating to Peking that it expects that the amount of the Boxer indemnity remitted to China will be used for educational purposes, the United States Government has advised the Chinese Government to send one hundred students annually to America to study. It is further reported that the Chinese Government has accepted the proposal and that the Ministry of Education is about to issue instructions to the Viceroys and Governors of provinces asking them to send a number of students to Peking to be examined. The successful candidates will be sent to America to study.

FROM a report which has reached us it would appear that there was a free fight at Quarry Bay last Sunday between a number of coolies and some Indians. One of the coolies—Ho Lin, who is accused of stealing two brass bushes, valued at \$1, the property of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, is a patient in hospital. We gather from the report that when Ho Lin was leaving the shipyard he was searched and the two brass bushes found in his possession. The Indian watchman was removing him to the lock-up when a number of other coolies came to Ho's assistance. A fight followed, during which Ho was injured. The struggle was ultimately stopped and Ho was taken to the station. The case was called on at the Police Court, on Monday, and remanded.

A striking of the Justices of the Peace was held at the Magistrate's last Monday afternoon, to consider an application from one Ho Fan for an adjournment to sell by retail intoxicating liquors on the premises Nos. 465, 468, 470 and 472, Queen's Road West under the sign of "The Pau-Hing Hotel." Mr. J. H. Kemp presided. The other J.P.s present were:—Captain Superintendent of Police, Badley, Messrs. J. R. Wood, F. Smyth, E. Ram, H. W. Stevenson, of Messrs. Deacons, Look and Deacon, appeared for the applicant. There was no police objection, and the application was granted. Mr. Badley and Mr. Wood objected to the application being granted, however. The majority were in favour.

The annual report of the Tongkoo Medical Missionary Hospital, in connection with the Shanghai Missionary Society, for 1907, has been issued.

THE factory established at Haidyong (a mining producing centre) by the Korean, Ghanzi Monopoly Office has commenced operations. Its construction cost the Korean Government Y20,000.

THE General Opium Prohibiting Administration of Wuchang has requested the Hankow Customs Tantai to take note that the opium dens at Hankow and Kanyang will be closed before the end of the 8th moon.

THE Ministry of Posts and Communications proposes to send students to Italy to study wireless telegraphy. H. E. Yuan Shi Kai is requested to make arrangements with the Italian Minister at Peking on the matter.

INFORMATION has been received from the French Consul at Hongkong that quarantine imposed against Hongkong from Indo-China has been removed, but merchandise from Hongkong remains subject to the sanitary precautions already prescribed.

Two Japanese torpedo-boats arrived at Chaulmo on the 17th inst. to co-operate with the torpedo gunboat *Chihaya* in the suppression of pirates in north-western Korea. The armoured cruiser *Ibama* also left Kure on 17th inst. to assist in the work of suppression.

An Imperial Rescript is reported to have been issued (through the Grand Council) ordering the Headmaster of the Noblemen's School to select a number of qualified students who shall be sent to Japan with some relations of Mongol Princes, to undergo military training.

RUSSIAN naval officers have subscribed for a wreath of silver flowers to be hung on the monument to the Japanese dead at Port Arthur. The wreath is said to be 3 ft. 6 in. in diameter, and is inscribed with the inscription: "From the Russian to the brave men of the Japanese Navy who fell at Port Arthur."

THE revenue of the Government of India continues to show signs of depression due to the famine. Not only are the railway receipts seriously below those of last year, but returns from other sources of civil revenue are also shot by half a crore of rupees in the three months ended June 30 for which figures were published on July 24.

FUNG KAM, a coolie, of 120, Station Street South, Yau-mai-lai was sent to gaol for a fortnight last Wednesday for bringing cargo on board the *H. S. steamer *Avon**. Fung was seen to remove the lid of a case and to extract a bottle of Kough Fuching water, valued at thirty cents. The second officer of the ship—Mr. Otto Hennig—prosecuted.

INSPECTOR WITHERS summoned Wong Lai Sang, the manager of the Tang Kwong firm, 33, Queen's Road Central, before Mr. J. H. Kemp, in the Police Court, last Tuesday, on a charge of storing dangerous goods in a shop, without a licence at 100, Queen's Road Central. The case was adjourned *sine die* to allow the defendant to remove the stuff.

On the 12th inst. about 100 defunct parish dogs were to be seen along the vicinity of Bangrak Market and bye-ways at Bangkok. The scavengers were busily loading them into refuse carts and having them removed. The dogs, which were carried on, illegally and effectively during the night and on the 13th inst. are in store for weary slumbers of the vicinity.

A DISPATCH from Tientsin states that the gentry and wealthy merchants of Shanghai propose to build a short railway from Fushan to Weishan, a distance of about forty miles, with a capital of \$1,000,000. The capital will be divided into 100,000 shares at \$5 per share. The capital will be increased in due course and a deputy has been sent to that post to canvass for 1,000 shares.

THE painting and branding of numbers upon junks, as required by law shall be done to the satisfaction of the Harbour Master, and by persons duly instructed in that behalf by him. The scale of fees for such painting shall be as follows:—
For trading junks under 100 piculs..... 30 cents.
Do. of 100 piculs and above 50
For fishing junks..... 30

A COOLIE, Leung Shui, who was found in possession of nine pieces of clothing, which were suspected to have been stolen, was in the Police Court, this morning (26th inst.), ordered to give a statement of what he had done with the goods for four days. Leung was charged with stealing the man at about three o'clock this morning on the praya. When he was asked what the bundle contained he replied: "None of your business."

A TRICK despatch, of 21st inst., to the *N. C. D. News*—Three hundred rioters fired upon the fishing junk *Hakokoku Maru* which had stranded on Hoangsho Island. The *Hakokoku Maru*, taking advantage of a full tide, was successfully floated and reached Chaulmo. The torpedo gunboat *Chihaya* has proceeded to Hoangsho Island. The cruiser *Ibama* and four torpedo-boats also left Chaulmo yesterday for the suppression of the pirates in south Korea.

THE Imperial Commissioners of Opium Prohibition have inquired from the Viceroys and Governors of provinces how much poppy is cultivated annually within their respective jurisdictions. At a recent conference of the Commissioners it was decided to take a Census of those people who have the opium-smoking habit. It is reported that Prince Kung, one of the Imperial Commissioners, will be present at the International Opium Conference to be held in Shanghai in January next.

POOR women are not an ungenerous class, says our native contemporary. A widow aged over fifty gave four dollars to be subscribed to the food relief funds. On inquiry she stated that the amount is gathered from surplus of her daily working, and owing to the suffering condition of the people from food, she thought it her duty to render assistance. The native contemporary adds "such action on the part of the widow will even lead the mindful foreigners to come to help."—*Hankow Daily Mail.*

It is seldom that we hear of tricks being played on dentists, but such an occurrence last Tuesday night. At about nine o'clock a lad named Wang (Pak) walked boldly into a dental parlour at 51, Temple Street North, Yau-mai-lai, and asked to have a tooth extracted. The dentist told him to return on the morrow when the troublesome molar could be examined. A few minutes after Wang had taken his departure the dentist discovered that one of his pliers had disappeared. He had placed it on the table just before Wang entered. On his way to the police station to report the matter he saw Wang standing near a stall holding an instrument in his hand, which he was offering for sale. Wang, in due course, appeared in the Police Court, on Wednesday, charged with theft, and his "trick" cost him three weeks' hard labour.

It is rumored that H. E. Tiao Tachon will be appointed to the post of Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces.

GOVERNOR Johnson has been again nominated Governor of Minnesota in spite of his own opposition. The nomination was announced amid a burst of enthusiasm.

VICEROY Chen Kwei-lung of Hankow has received instructions from the Board of Communications prohibiting the export of rice in view of the recent food. Proclamations have already been issued to that effect.

AN inquiry has been held by the Commander General at Wuchang into the deaths of the soldiers from cholera. Up to 23rd inst. five hundred cases have been reported; among them was not a single gendarme.

THE *China Critic* learns that the Hunan section of the Hankow-Canton Railway is to start working soon. The Hunan Railway Bureau has made a contract with the Chee Hin Factory, Tientsin, for supply of cement for that purpose.

THE director of the Kiangsu Arsenal, Shanghai, has petitioned to Viceroy Tiao Tachon of Nanking that permission be granted for an Opium Prohibiting Bureau to be opened in his arsenal, in order to facilitate the examination of persons who have the opium habit and who are working in the arsenal.

The building of the military hospital at Wuchang was completed on 14th inst. The Commander General of the 8th Regiment visited the premises personally and conducted its opening ceremony. The work lasted over two months and it is said about a hundred soldiers who have been seized with illness are already prepared to enter the hospital.

MR. WOOD (second police magistrate) sent a coolie to six weeks' gaol, in the Police Court, last Tuesday, for stealing a watch, the property of the Dock Company, on Monday. The theft was committed in an exceedingly barefaced manner. Accused got into the dockyard, made his way up to a heap of metal, and under Mr. I. Turner's nose, so to speak, grabbed the bolt, and bolted out of the yard.

A PEKING telegram states that the Central Government intends to build a big dockyard in Southern Provinces sufficient to construct the Board of Civil Service has already been ordered to make every necessary arrangement for the construction and it is decided that students who are now studying in England or Germany as well as those graduated in the naval colleges will be entrusted with the work of reorganizing the Imperial Navy.

TSUNG CHUN, the accountant of the Chung Fashong, 35, Connaught Road West, was charged in the Police Court, yesterday morning, with giving an unstamped receipt to a customer. It would appear that, on the 21st instant, a Chinese woman, giving the name of Chan Hui, paid an account to the defendant, which amounted to \$19.21, and for which the defendant is alleged to have given her in return a receipt which did not bear a postage stamp. Evidence was called, and the case was remanded until this afternoon.

H. E. PAO FENG, Governor of Shanai, has reported to the Peking Government that the Dalai Lama will leave Wutai-shan on the 29th instant and will arrive on September 7 or 8 at Peking; where extensive preparations have been made by the Ministries of Rites and of Dependents. The Yung Ho Kung, or Great Lama Monastery, where the Buddhist Pontiff will reside during his sojourn in Peking, has been restored to a sound state after dilapidation. It is hoped that after he has had an audience of H. H. M. Emperor Kung Hui he will leave the Capital for the sacred city of Lhasa without delay.

ANOTHER motor car prosecution was heard in the Police Court, this morning (26th inst.). Inspector Fenton, at the instance of the Registrar-General, summoned Chu Pak Ok, the deaf and dumb chauffeur, for driving his motor in a negligent manner along Queen's Road East on the 14th instant. It was reported to the police by an eye-witness that a little girl had been knocked down by defendant's car, and that he had fully compensated her mother. When the summons was called this morning, Inspector Fenton withdrew that charge, and accused defendant of driving a "private vehicle" without a licence. Defendant's representative pleaded guilty, and was fined \$10.

A FLW weeks ago a certain member of the Central Government proposed to the Throne that in view of the emptiness of the Imperial Exchequer, the sale of patents of official rank and steps of advancement in actual rank should be re-introduced. (It will be remembered that an Imperial Decree was issued about three years ago abolishing the custom of selling official rank, which must in future be obtained by competitive examination or by valuable services to the State.) But, owing to the fact that the introduction of the sale of official rank would admit thousands of incompetent persons to official positions, their Excellencies Chang Chih-tung and Yuan Shi-kai, especially the former, are not in favour of the proposal.—*N. C. D. News.*

HARDSHIP is often worked on the Chinese labouring Manila or China on account of the fact that the law requires a notice of 30 days to be given the Collector of Customs before the day they expect to sail. In many cases two or three days before the time required by law is out there is a ship going by which they can make better connections and save as much as a week's time, sometimes more, in getting to their destination. In these cases it works a hardship on them to be obliged to stay in Manila when they might be on their way into the Flawery Land, save the local *Times*. The Customs authorities do all they can to assist in this matter and when a boat sails two days before the time is out the Chinese are allowed to go if they make application to do so. Two days is the limit, however, and one who wants to get away three days ahead of time is denied.

THEIR Excellencies Shen Chih-pen and Yu Lien-shan, High Commissioners for the Revision and Compilation of the Laws of the Empire, propose to draw up a set of marriage laws, with a view to introducing marriage reforms into the country. Grand Councillor Chang Chih-tung, who, it will be remembered, suggested to the Throne in November last that no students who were under twenty years of age, and who had not graduated from middle schools, should be allowed to be married, is largely in favour of the proposal. We must state on *Japan* that several important reforms are required in Chinese marriage customs. For instance, when a wife dies, the husband has the right of marrying again; but when the husband dies the wife is compelled to remain in perpetual widowhood. Again, in most countries the rule is that marriages should not be contracted until the intending husband is able to support a wife; but in this part of Kiangnan province, boys who are not of adult age are married. The practice of wasting enormous sums of money at marriages should also be discouraged and changes in other abnormal customs introduced.—*N. C. D. News.*

SECOND-Lieutenant U. A. Cartwright, 2nd Middlesex Regiment, arrived in the *Commodore* on 14th instant from England, per *s.s. New York* duty.

The Chinese authorities have decided to station twenty constables with one inspector at Chi Kung Shan for protection of foreigners who are spending their summer vacation there.

VISITORS to Sandakan during this month have included: Mr. J. A. Jupp, from Hongkong, brother of Mr. W. D. Jupp; Paymaster Young of H.M.S. *Merlin*, and Mr. Harlow from Hongkong.

This rain of the 18th inst. has given a good deal of hope to the cotton crop in Hankow. For nearly one month the weather has been so dry that there is little hope for the crop which is already in despair.

The low-boat *Ping Fong* owned by the Ping Sing mines, is daily anchored at Panchow, eighty-five miles above Hankow. It is expected that to float the *Ping Fong* she will have to be dug out and possibly jacked on to ways and launched.

THE recent flood in the three districts, namely Wong Au, Wong Kung and Ma Cheng respectively has been carefully inquired into and reported to the Viceroy at Hankow by Magistrate Mao. It is stated that about 18,000 people are homeless.

AMONG the passengers arriving yesterday (27th inst.) by the steamship *Maurang* from Sandakan were nine Indians. They were taken charge of by the police immediately on arrival, and last night they were sent to Canton by the *Falaka*. Detective Sergeant Terrett, having charge of them.

H.M.S. *Merlin* has located a rock with 10 feet of water about 8 miles from Gaya Island, in the Strait of Malacca. The chart showed 25 fathoms at this spot. On reaching from their recent visit to Sandakan, H.M.S. *Merlin* also called over another uncharted reef close to the strait, "Merlin Rock," in the Malacca Channel.

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 23rd August, 1908:—

	Library.	Museum.
Non-Chinese.....	373	138
Chinese.....	186	2,075
Total.....	559	2,213

THE hired transport *Sowdon* leaves Southampton on the 19th of September, with drafts for Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, and Peking, arriving at Singapore on October 13th. The *Sowdon*, after calling at Hongkong, will return to Colombo on her homeward voyage on the 15th of November, when she will take away a few time-expired men of the local garrison.

A JAPANESE named Yasuho Masui, who was engaged in the luxurious game of smashing glass windows in Ship Street last Thursday night, put an appearance before Mr. J. H. Kemp in the Police Court on Friday morning, charged with damaging property to the extent of one

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 25th August, 100 cts. per 5 Mds.

BUTCHER MEAT.

	Cents.
Beef steaks & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa B	18
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	18
" Roast—Shiu	18
" Breast—Ngau Lam	13
" Soup, Tong Yuk	15
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	18
" Shrimp—Ngau Lau	28
" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chaung	26
Bullock's Brains—Know, per set	10
" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li, each	50
" Corned—Ham Ngau Li, each	58
" Head—Ngau Tan	80
" Heart—Ngau Sum	12
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	18
" Feet—Ngau Keok	7
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	10
" Tail—Ngau Mei	12
" Liver—Ngau Con	17
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	7
Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau Chai	10
" Tongue—Ngau Chai	10
Mutton Chop—Young Pai Kwat	22
" Leg—Young Pai	22
" Shoulder—Young Shau	22
Pigs' Chittlings—Chi cheong	24
" Brains—Chi Kwai	12
" Feet—Chi Keok	12
" Fry—Chi Chak	15
" Head—Chi Tai	14
" Heart—Chi Sum	10
" Kidneys—Chi Yiu	7
" Liver—Chi Koo	7
Pork Chop—Chi Pai Kwat	22
" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	22
" Leg—Chu Pei	22
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	17
Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Tau	10
" Keok	10
" Heart—Young Sum	6
" Kidneys—Young Yiu	10
" Liver—Young Con	22
Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai	22
Suet Beef—Sang Ngau Yau	20
" Mutton—Sang Young Yau	24
Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk	20
" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong	20

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai	30
Geese, Large, Small—Sin Kai	32
Ducks—Ap	18
Doves—Pan Koo	24
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tau	24
Fowls, Canton—Kai	31
" Hainan—Hoi Nam, Kai	28
Geese—Ngo	20
Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Yau	20
" Ngor	20
Musk Deer—Wong Keng	20
Hare—Tu Chai	20
Partridge—Cho Khoo	20
Pheasant—Shan Kai	20
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kuo	24
" Holbow—Hohow Pak Kuo	24
Quail—Um Chui	28
Rice Birds—Wo Pa Cheuk	20
Salp—Sa Chui	25
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung	60
" Hen—Na	40
Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sui Ap	20
Teal, Shanghai, Sui Ap Chai	20
Wild Ducks Canton—Shing Shing Sui Ap	20

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	10
Bream—Sin Yu	17
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	16
Carp—Li Yu	20
Catfish—Chik Yu	12
Codfish—Hui Yu	14
Croaker—Mau Yu	20
Gudgeon—Pak Kuo Yu	12
Gudgeon—Pak Kuo Yu	12
Herring—Two Pak	12
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Yu	20
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	20
Loach—Wu Yu	20
Lobsters—Lung Ha	16
Mackerel—Chi Yu	16
Monk Fish—Mon Yu	24
Mullet—Chai Yu	24
Oysters—Sang Hoo	20
Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu	16
Pomfret—Tao Loo	16
Pike—Pa Faw Poing	16
Pike—Pa Yu	16
Pomfret, Black—Hoi Chong	22
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	22
Prawns—Ming Ha	24
Ray—Pai Pa Yu	24
Rock Fish—Sak Kung	24
Roach—Chun Yu	24
Salmon, (Gton), fresh water—Ma Yan	24

Shark—Sa Yu	10
Skate—Po Yu	10
Shrimp—Ha	24
Snapper—Le	24
Soles—Tai Sa Yu	24
Tench—Wai Yu	24
Turbot—Cho How Yu	24
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keok Yu	80
White Bait—Ngau Yu Chai	10

FRUITS.

Almond—Hung Yau	24
Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping	20
" Ko	20
" (Chifoo)—Tin Chun Ping	14
" Ko	14
" Small—Hoi Tong	7
" Custard—Fao Lai Chi	7
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sang Sheng	1
" Heng Chiu	1
" (brides), Mincio—San Heng Chiu	1
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lut	12
Carambola—Young Tau	10
Cocoanuts—Yeh Tai	10
Grapes—Sin Tai Tai	26
Lemons, China—Ning Moong	10
" Amer.—Kum San Ning Moong	10
Lichees, Small Stone—Lai Chi Con	14
" Fresh, Lai Chi	14
" Lichee, (Saigon)—Sai Kung Ning	5
" Moong	5
" M. ngo, Manila—Lui Sung Moong	10
" M. ngo, Saigon—Sai Kung Moong	10
" M. agostea, San Chuk Tai per 100	35.50
" Orange, Tim Chang	5
" Small—Tai Kut	10
" Mandarin—Tim Kut	10
" C. ta—Pak Lam	8
" Passion Fruit	10
" Pear, (American)—Kam San Shui Li	16
" (Canton), Cooking—Sa Li	9
" (Shanghai)—Sheung Hoi Li	10
" Peanuts—Fu Sang	10
" Persimmons, Large—Hung Chie	10
" Pine-apples, 1st quality—Sheung Poon	10
" Pine-apples, 2nd quality—Chung-tang	5
" Paw-law	5
" Platane—Tai Chin	10
" Plums, Swatow—Hung Lai	12
" Pomegranate, Small—Chim Lo Yau	12
" Walnuts, Hop Ton	12
" Green—Sang Hop Ton	12
Shanghai Lo Kwat	10

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichoke, Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ab	8
" Chi Chank	8
Beans, (French) Macao—Oh Moon Pin	4
" Beans, (French), Shanghai—Sheung Hui	4
" Pin Tai	4
Beans, Sprout—Ah Choi	4
Beans, Long—Tau Kok	8
Beet Root—Hung Choi Tau	2
Brinjals, Green—Cheung Yuen Ker	6
Brinjals, Red—Hung Ker	6
Brassica—Pak Choi	4
Bamboo Shoots—Chook Shun	4
Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Chey	4
Cabbage, Red—Kai Lan Tau	10
Cabbage, (Shanghai)—Yeh Choi	10
" Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	10
" Cauliflower, Large—Tai Yeh Choi	10
" Cauliflower, Medium size—Cheung Yeh	10
" Cauliflower, Small size—Sai Yeh Choi	10
Carrots—Kam Shun	10
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Choy	5
Celery, English—Young Kan Choi	5
Celery, White—Pak Young Kan Choi	5
Chillies, Dried—Con Lat Chit	10
" Red—Hung Fa	8
" Green—Cheng Lai Chiu	8
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Lee Choi Liu	8
Cucumbers—Cheng Kwa	6
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	25
Garlic—Suen Tau	8
Ginger, young—Sun Tai Keung	5
" old—Lo Keung	5
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	15
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	10
Lettuce—Young Sang Choi	2
" Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	10
" Mandarin—Kwei Lum Ma Tai	10
Musk Melon	10
Mushrooms, Fresh—Sang Cho Kho	45
Onions, Bombay—Young Chung Tau	6
" Green—Sang Chung	6
" Shal—Sheung Hoi Chung Tau	5
" Japan—Yat Poon	10
Okra—Mo Ker	10
Parsley, English—Young Un Sai	20
Grass Pea	10
Green Peas—Cheng Tau	15
" Potatoe, Sweet—Fan Shu	3
" Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Shu	3
" Tsal	3
" Japan—Yat Poon Shu Tsal	3
" American—Fa Ki	3
" Foochow—Yuk Chan Shu Tsal	3
" Macao—Oh Moon	3
Pumpkin—Toong Kwa	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsal	10
Rhubarb	10
Shalots—Con Chung Tau	8
Splage (Chinese)—Paw Choi	4
Splage—Yin Choi	7
Tomatoes—Fan Ker	7
" Taro—Wu Tau	5
" Turnips, Punt (Long)—Low Pak	5
" English—Young Low Pak, piece	4
" Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	4
" Water Cresses—Sai Young Choi	10
" Caulrops—Lao Koo	10
" Lily Roots—Liu Ngau	5
" Yams—Tai Shu	3
" Sage	3

The prices necessarily vary from day to day, and the Sanitary Board has no power to compel stallholders to sell at the prices quoted.

A. GIBSON

Secretary, Sanitary Board

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOKIA & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT. RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION. BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	{ £1,500,000 \$14,000,000 \$10,000,000	\$2,005,774	{Interim of £2 for first half year @ ex 1/2 = \$21.042	6 %	{\$250 London 2/80
National Bank of China, Limited	90,000	£7	£6	{ £4,000 \$150,000	\$10,323	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	...	\$50
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$120,000 \$101,000 \$125,000	none	\$20 for 1906	9 %	\$220
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£11	£3	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 48,042	Tls. 204,424	Interim of 7/6 ex 2 1/2 for 1907	6 %	Tls. 78 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$70,000 \$69,478 \$120,000 \$727,049 \$1,000,000 \$100				